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THE LIBERATOR -15 PUBLISHED-

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT-

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN DOL-Lans, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

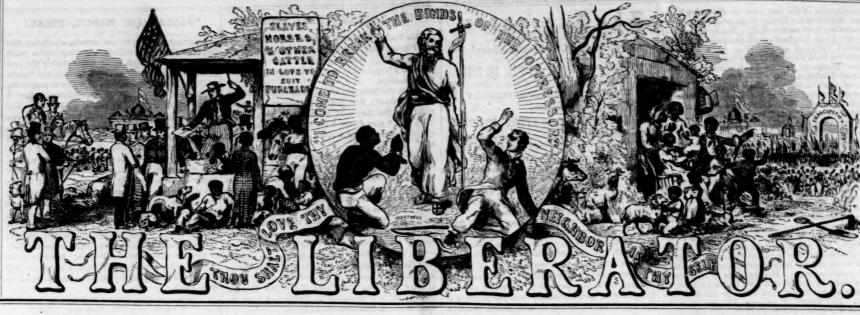
directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennunia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ttee, but are not responsible for any debts of the

paper, viz : - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-

UND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOY D GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAKS. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all numbers of the same of the sam

slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-

stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress

has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws of wan; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

VOL. XXXII. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1633.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Personal denunciation is the most unpleasant part Personal denunciation is the most unpleasant part of a journalist's duty: but such is the infamous career of many men that the newspaper press would be conspiring against the public virtue and safety, if it did not incessantly pursue them, and exercise all its energies to commote against them the perpetual oftium of the nation. There is no man in this country who deserves a more severe application of this rule than Wendell Phillips. He has scholarship and elequence. But in what honorable direction has be employed his faculties for the last nineteen years? In the honorable field of his profession? In the composition of useful works? In instructing the composition of useful works? In the composition of useful works? In the composition of usef people in their obligations to the country of their birth? In enlightened patriotic statesmanship? their part of the most happy of lands?—is this the line of conduct to which he has applied the fine talents that nature generously gave him? This line he certainly could have filled with eminent distinction: but he has not enered on it. Treason most bold, most reckless, most unblushing, and most dangerous has been his career.
In a recent lecture in Washington this man said:

In a recent tecture in Washington this man saud:
"I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen States
out of this Union, and if I have spent any nineteen years
to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was
those nineteen years. Unless within twelve months or
twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware, and
half Virginia, would to God that building (the Capitol) with this city of Washington, had been shelled to
ashes last July."

ashes hat July."

Here is not only a confession of guilt but also a boastful rhetorical amplification of it. This too in Washington—within earshot of the very President and Administration who have been eager to commit men of far less treason to Fort Warren and other

Pennsylvania is not represented by the men that have thus insulted the Constitution. But the Smithenian Institute set them the example, and another month may show that the national Capitol itself has been tendered to Wendell Phillips. We have no trust in the safety of the Republic but in the people themselves and with the people themselves. selves; and with them the best remedy is—the dy now in the hands of their fathers, their sons, and their friends against the criminal South .- Bos-

HOW TO PREVENT MOBS.

Wendell Phillips was mobbed at Cincinnati, as we mentioned last week. It was wrong, mean, and inexpedient. Mobs are often the arguments of cowardice, sometimes of intolerance, frequently of impatience, rarely the result of calm deliberation, very rarely the expression of justice. Every man ought to set his face against them, in public and in private his face against them, in public and in private speak and act against them, and by the stern power f an enlightened public sentiment discountenance them, whatever may be the provocation. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to let wrong go unpunished than to usurp unlawful power, and use it in the name of justice. Wendell Phillips by his treasonable utterances, would do little harm, compared to the injury done to public morals order posts. norals, order, safety, and permanent social peace, by a riot that strikes down a citizen without the reg-

But is there no remedy for the wrong which such an arch traitor commits, who goes into the capital of the nation, and into the peaceful cities of the land, and blurts out his treason in the ears of the patriot people? Is the patience of the country to be tried, till its passions can no longer be restrained, by the unbounded licence accorded to this enemy of the Constitution, this avowed hater of the Union, who lories in having devoted nineteen years of his life its destruction? We have heard him curse the Union with an intensity of malignant bitterness that made every honest patriot's blood run cold. But even then we would not have had an unlawful hand

then we would not have had an unlawful hand laid on the head of this enemy of his country. And again we ask, is there no remedy?

There is, and we are now speaking words that the highest officers of government have already embodied, we doubt not, and on which they are acting, if they are wise as they are patriotic. The remedy is the DIFARTIAL ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION ADM MPARTIAL application of LAW and POWER to disunion traitor, whether his proclivities are athern or Northern. Mr. Lincoln has the ability to command, Mr. Stanton has the ability to direct: and the country will sustain them in the measures they may take to apply the force of government in the work of self-preservation. Their attention we call to the speech which Phillips made in Washington, as published without criticism in the New York Tribune. He said:—

Now, I love the Constitution, though my friend Pierpont) who sits beside me, has heard me curse mundred times, and I shall again if it does not mean see. I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen as out of this Union, and if I have spent any nine-years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, as those nineteen years.

it was those nineteen years.

"Unless within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware and half Virginia, would

Refuge of Oppression. to God that building (the Capitol) with this city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes last July."

Speaking of the origin of the rebellion, Phillips declared that, "It was nobody's fault," but that "it is the inevitable results of the seeds our fathers planted seventy years ago;" and in another place, he says of the Fathers of the Republic, that they "dared not trust God".

WIPE OUT THE NATION'S SHAME.

A Speech for the Abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

generation than any other one," and that he (Phillips) was "proud to sit at his (Garrison's) feet."
Such a man ought not to be allowed to stir up dissension and sedition at such a time as this. And if the Government at Washington that has filled Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren with secession trai-tors, suffers such a man to talk treason in Washing-ton, it loses the glory that crowns the administration

and the standard of the very President of the standard of the very President of the standard of the very President of the very Presi

Wendell Phillips, last evening deemed it expedi-Wendell Phillips, last evening deemed it expedient to tone down and sugar-coat his treasonable lecture on the War. With this slight difference, the discourse was substantially the same as The New York Tribune's report of it as delivered in Washington. The labors of the framers of the Constitution were scoffed at and derided, and he frankly admitted that he had been a galous Disminist for mitted that he had been a zealous Disunionist for sixteen years, and until, through the working of the present war, he discovered glimmerings of universal and immediate emancipation, and of the blissful era of practical amalgamation. Comparing the relative exports of the West India Islands and of the New England States as the test of the superiority of the races, the lecturer deduced the statement that the negro beats the Yankee a hundred per cent. The audience, crinoline and broadcloth alike, enthusiastically applauded this announcement of their own inferioriapplauded this announcement of their own inferiority to the greasy and half-civilized negroes of Jamaica and Hayti. So much for the audience. The existence of any Union sentiment whatever at the South Phillips carnestly combatted, and its alleged non-existence formed the basis of an argument for the creation of a Union party of emancipated negroes and the colonization of the slaveholders. This sentence, in fact, is almost a syllabus of the argument of the entire lecture. The military ability of Gen. McClellan was ridiculed, and this provoked the only manifestation of disapprobation indulged in by the audience. Rather strange, too, considering that Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and other architects of the Constitution, were stigmatized as even chitects of the Constitution, were stigmatized as even more complete failures as statesmen than McClellan as a soldier. But throughout, the harangue abound-

While we would accord to Wendell Philips, as we would accord to every citizen, the full measure of his constitutional rights, we are at a loss to conceive how certain high functionaries of the Government can reconcile it with their sense of propriety to bestow on this rabid and abusive radical the public marks of distinguished consideration with which they have bonored him. The possiding officer of each branch of Congress has bestowed on him attentions which, under the circumstances, were most unseemly and impolitic. There is no victorious general in the army, nor any loyal governor of a free State, who would have been treated with more state, who would have been treated with more of seditious harangues, who has been twenty years denouncing the Constitution and aiming at the dissolution of the Union.—New York World.

Selections.

the consideration of the United States was summoned to the consideration of questions of transcendent importance, which excited the profound interest of the nation, and of the statesmen of that age. Hildreth, in his history of the United States, tells us that "of tors, suffers such a man to talk treason in Washington, it loses the glory that crowns the administration of justice when its IMPARTIALITY commands the homage of an enlightened people.

But it is amusing, even in its seriousness, to read the fierce denunciations of the Cincinnati mob in the columns of those papers that have not a word to say when traitors of another stripe are mobbed. If Dr. Hawks should say in Irving Hall, "I have labored fifteen years to take fifteen States out of this Union," and if the Union is not broken up in two years, "would to God that the city of Washington had been shelled to ashes last July," he would have been hoted down, and driven from the city. Some of the papers that now condemn the mob that hunted Phillips, would praise the mob for hunting Hawks. May we not go still further, and say that if a newspaper in this city should advocate the destruction of the Constitution, and the disruption of the Union, to let the South go, it would be supported by the Senate so as to fix the sum of the Susque-hanna, amended by the Senate so as to fix the constitution."

In the questions discussed at this session, none produced so much excitement as one started toward the close of it, respecting the permanent seat of the Federal Government." The Eastern States would have been content to retain the seat of Government in the city of New York, where the Continental to the federal Government. The Eastern States would have been content to retain the seat of Government in the city of New York, where the Continental to the federal Government." The Eastern States would have been content to retain the seat of Government in the city of New York, where the Continental to the federal Government."

The House bill, locating the to sum York, where the Continental to the federal Government."

The House bill, locating the total to the constitution."

The House bill, locating the capital on the Susque-hanna, amended by the Senate so as to fix the close of it, respecting the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

the laws of republican America for the government of its chosen capital. By this act of national legislation the people of Christian America began the first year of the nineteenth century, by accepting,

first year of the nineteenth century, by accepting, reäffirming, and reënacting for the government of their new capital, the colonial legislation, enacted for the government of the wild hordes of Africa, which the colonial and commercial policy of England forced upon Maryland and Virginia.

The National Government, by reënacting the slave codes of the ceding States for the government of the ceded territory, accepted as its creed the wicked dogma that color, in the national capital, is presumptive evidence of slavery. In 1827 the Comor the ceden territory, accepted as its creed the wicked dogma that color, in the national capital, is presumptive evidence of slavery. In 1827 the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives, reported that "in this District, as in all slaveholding States in the Union, the legal presumption is, that persons of color going at large without any evidences of their freedom are absconding slaves, and prima facie liable to all the legal provisions applicable to that class of persons." The Committee state that in that part of the District ceded by Virginia, "a free negro may be arrested and put in jail for three months on suspicion of being a fugitive; he is then to be hired out to pay his jail fees; and if he does not prove his freedom within twelve months he is to be sold as a slave." In the territory ceded by Maryland, the Committee say that "if a free man of color should be apprehended as a ronaway, he is subjected to the payment of all as a runaway, he is subjected to the payment of all fines and rewards given by law for apprehending runaways, and upon failure to make such payment, is liable to be sold as a slave." The legal presumption that persons of color are "absconding slaves" that if arrested as runaways they are "subject to the payment of all fines and rewards given by law for apprehending runaways"—that failing to pay such "fines and rewards" they are "liable to be sold as slaves," are the recognized doctrines in the national capital of this Democratic Republic. For as a soldier. But throughout, the harangue abounded in as palpable treason as has ever been uttered by Davis or Yancey. It was administered, too, in a most plansible shape. False facts, figures, and logic were resorted to. The dead statesmen of the Republic were maligned and misrepresented, and contemporaneous history grossly perverted.

Wendell Phillips can return to Boston and congratulate the treasonable coterie of which he is a shining light, on a brilliant achievement: Chicago which once refused to hear Douglas in vindication of the Constitution and the sanctity of the Union, and mobbed the great statesman from the rostrough as a pplauded him to the very echo in his execration of the charter of our liberties and his ridicule of our departed national greatness.—Chicago Times.

While we would accord to Wendell Phillips,

While we would accord to Wendell Phillips,

inhumanity, of dishonor and shame. Crimes against man, in the name of this abhorred doctrine, have been annually perpetrated in this National Capital, which should make the people of America hang their heads in abasement before the nations, and before that Being who keeps watch and ward over the hume blest of the children of men. Men and women of African descent, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were born, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were born, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were born, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were born, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were born, no matter what rights and privileges they possessed under the laws and institutions of the State flow were been seized and servitude. This doctrine, that color is presumptive evidence of slavery—this ordinance, consigning it to the base, the selfish, the unprincipled, to become verted Government officials, justices of the peace verted Government officials, justices of the peace verted Government officials, justices of the peace were down men statement and the property to the first of Government officials, justices of the peace were doverned to the same in the property of the property is constables, and police officers into manufacturers of slavers—the base, the ignoide, have piled their trade in the soils and bodies of men. Hundreds, age though the base, the ignoide, have piled their trade in the soils and bodies of men. Hundreds, age though the property to the first of domains, reported that the base, the ignoide, have piled their trade in the soils and bodies of men. Hundreds, age though the property and the property of the property

of official and unofficial man-hunters, greedy, active, vigilant, dexterous, ever ready, by falsehood, trick-Arrican blood. In this manufact applications a responsibility of official and unofficial man-hunters, greedy, active, vigilant, dexterous, ever ready, by falsehood, trick-ery, or violence, to clutch the hapless black man who carries not with him a title deed of freedom. Only a few days ago, these harpies of the land, more merciless than the wreckers of the seas, pounced upon and hurried to your jail two men your officers in the field had sent to Washington to give important intelligence to your Generals. For these deeds of inhumanity and injustice, the intelligent, patriotic, and Christian freemen of America are responsible before man and before God! And if we, their representatives, who now, for the first time, have the power, do not end these crimes against man forever, the guilt and shame will rest upon our souls, and we shall be consigned to the moral indignation of Christendom.

Justice to a wronged and oppressed race demands that this corrupt and corrupting doctrine that color is presumptive evidence of slavery in the capital of the Republic shall be condemned, disowned, repudiated by the Government of the United States. For two generations it has pressed with merciless force upon a race who mingled their blood with the blood of our fathers on the stricken fields of the War of Independence. In those days of trial, black men, animated by the same mighty impulse, fought side by side with our fathers to win for America a place among the nations. They rallied at the tap of the veterant roops of England as they moved up the slopes of Bunker Hill. They met, and three times, by their steady valor, repulsed the charges of British by their steady valor, repulsed the charges of British by their steady valor, repulsed the charges of British by the fought and fell by the side of Ledyard at They fought and fell by the side of Ledyard at They fought and fell by the side of Ledyard at the control of the remaining the proposal and the first battle of the

Lafayette pronounced "the best fought battle of the Revolution."

They fought and fell by the side of Ledyard at Fort Griswold. They shared in the glorious defence and victory at Red Bank, which will live in our history as long as the Delaware shall flow by the syot made immortal by their valor. They endured with our fathers uncomplainingly the toils and privations of the battle-fields and bivouacs of the seven years' campaigns of the Revolution from Lexington to Yorktown, to found in a America a Government which should recognize the rights of human nature. For more than sixty years, unmindful of their rights and ungrateful for their services in our hour of weakness, we have recognized in the capital of the nation, the wicked and insulting dogma which writes "slave" on the brow of all who inherit their blood. Let us of this age hasten to atone for this great wrong, by erasing that word from the brow of this prescribed race here, and making manhood, here at least, forever hereafter presumptive evidence of freedom.

He was rendered a cripple for life, and finally discharged, as no one would buy him." More than 1,000 of the citizens of the District of Columbia, on the "24th of March, 1828, in a memoral to Congress, declared, "that it was not alone from the rapacity of slave-traders that the colored race in this District were doomed to suffer; that the laws sanction and direct a procedure unparalleled in glaring injustice by anything among the Governments of Christendom." They state that in the Summer of 1827 "a solored arms "may state usan ne was entured to freed in the jail of Washington City. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was according to law put up at public auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave-trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was, soon after, shipped to Alexandrias for one benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed to the state of the Southern States. An attempt was made by some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed to the state of the freest Government on earth, without even a precede of riral, or an allegation of crime." The men of New England, Now York and Pennsylvania of the freest Government on earth, without even a precede of riral, or an allegation of crime." The men of New England, Now York and Pennsylvania of the free flower of the freest Government on earth, without even a precede of riral, or an allegation of crime." The men of New England, Now York and Pennsylvania of the free flower of the freest Government on earth, without even a precede of riral, or an allegation of crime." The men of New England, Now York and Pennsylvania of the free flower of the freest Government on earth, without even a precede of riral, or an allegation of crime." The men of New England, Now York and Pennsylvania of the free flower of the freed flower of the free flower of the freed flower of

"All secret or private meetings or assemblages whatsoever, and all meetings for religious worship beyond the hour of ten at night, of free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, are declared to be unlawful; and any colored person or persons found at such assemblages or meetings, or who may continue at any religious meeting after ten o'clock at night, shall for each offence pay the sum of \$5; and in the event of any such meet-

ing or assemblage, it shall be the duty of any police ing or assemblage, it shall be the duty of any police constable to enter the house where such assemblage is held, and employ all lawful means immediately to disperse the same; and in case any police constable, after full notice and knowledge of such meeting, shall neglect or refuse to execute the duty hereby required, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and be incapable of holding any office of trust under the Corporation for one year thereafter."

The Christian men of New England, of the Central States and of the West, must not forget that tral States and of the West, must not forget that they are not free from responsibility for the existence in their national capital of a statute which imposes a fine of five dollars upon Christian men and women, who may be found in a religious meeting after the hour of 10 o'clock at night. In the Capital of this Christian Republic it is made the duty of police constables, under penalties of fine and disfranchisement, to enter a religious meeting after the hour of 10 at night, and disperse Christian men and women listening to the story of salvation or offering up to Him who made the humblest of the race in his own image the praises and gratitude of contrite hearts.

who made the humblest of the race in his own image the praises and gratitude of contrite hearts.

On the 28th of July, 1841, the corporation of the City of Washington passed an ordinance "empowering the Mayor to grant any person a license to trade and traffic in slaves for the sum of \$400." This ordinance legalized in the national capital the revolting slave-trade, which had dishonored the District of Columbia from the day it had been selected as the seat of the Federal Government. The Grand Jury seat of the Federal Government. The Grand Jury of Alexandria as early as 1802 had presented these "dealers in the persons of our fellow-men who exposed their victims loaded with chains in the public posed their victums loaded with chains in the public streets." In 1816, Judge Morell of the Circuit Court of the United States, in his charge to the Grand Jury, declared that "the frequency with which the streets of the city had been crowded with manacled captives, sometimes on the Sabbath, could not fail to shock the feelings of all humane persons." John Randolph, in the same year, denounced this traffic in slaves "as inhuman and illegal." The Alexandria slaves "as inhuman and illegal." The Alexandria Gazette, in 1827, denounced this "traffic which filled the streets not unfrequently with men, women, and children handcuffed and chained together." In 1828, more than one thousand of the citizens of the District of Columbia implored Congress "to suppress a traffic disgraceful and demoralizing in its effects," and in 1829 the Grand Jury of Washington made a communication to Congress, in which they declared that "the whole community would be gratified by the interference of Congress for the suppression of these recentagles are the District." In 1830, the Washington washes ing traffic from the District." In 1830, the Washington Spectator indignantly denounced these "processions so often seen in the streets of Washington, of human beings handcuffed in pairs, or chained in couples," wending their way to the slave ships which were to bear them to the distant South. Yet this traffic, denounced by Judges and Grand Juries, citizens and presses, was legalized in 1831 by the Corporation of the City of Washington; and Williams, Birch, Neal, Kephart, Richards, Franklin, and Armfold, religious the capital of the nation with this key. field, polluted the capital of the nation with this bru-talizing traffic, under the sanction of law, until it was made illegal by the legislation of 1850.

The Corporation of the City of Washington, from

1829 to 1841, enacted cruel and brutal laws for the I quote from these brutal and bloody laws these enactments :---

enactments:—

"If a slave breaks a street lamp, he shall be punished by whipping on the bare back."

"If any slave ties a horse to any of the trees on any of the public grounds in the City of Washington, he shall be punished by whipping on the bare back."

"If any slave willfully injures any dwelling-house or any of the appendages thereof, he or she shall be punished by whipping on his or her bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes."

"Any slave offending against any of the laws regulating the public market shall be punished with not less than five nor more than twenty lashes on his or her bare back."

her bare back."

"If any slave sets on fire in any open ground or lot any straw or shavings, between the setting and the rising of the sun, whereby a false alarm of fire may be created, he shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine leader."

"If any slave sets off any fire-crackers within one hundred yards of any dwelling-house, he shall be pun-ished by whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes."

Do Senators believe that there can be found in the laws and ordinances of any Christian nation on the globe, acts so brutal, degrading, inhuman? It is time these bloody statutes for lashing men and women should be obliterated from the laws and or-dinances of the capital city of the Republic.

dinances of the capital city of the Kepublic.

The acts of Congress of March 3, 1805, and March 3, 1809, confirmed to the corporation of Georgetown all the rights, powers, and privileges theretofore granted to the corporation by the General Assembly of Maryland, among which was the power to "pass, make, and ordain all laws necessary to take up, fine, make, and ordain all laws necessary to take up, fine, imprison, or punish any and all vagrants, loose and disorderly persons, free negroes, and persons having no visible means of support." Under this authority of Congress the Corporation of Georgetown enacted that every free black or mulatto person who should come to Georgetown to reside should exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of freedom, and enter into bonds for good conduct. On the 291 of August 1845, the for good conduct. On the 22d of August, 1845, the for good conduct. On the 22d of August, 1845, the corporation of Georgetown passed an ordinance probibiting under the penalty of thirty-nine lashes for slaves, and thirty days imprisonment for free colored persons, all assemblages by day or night of black or colored persons, except religious meetings conducted by white men and terminated before half-past nine o'clock at night. From 1827 to 1845, while slavery was in the zenith of its power, the Corporation of the city of Georgetown passed many ordinances hardly less brutal, degrading and indecent than the statutes of the metropolis of the Republic.

These colonial statutes of Maryland, reaffirmed by Congress in 1801—these ordinances of Washing-

These colonial statutes of Maryland, reaffirmed by Congress in 1801—these ordinances of Washington and Georgetown, sanctioned in advance by the authority of the Federal Government—stand this day unrepealed. Such laws and ordinances should not be permitted longer to insult the reason, pervert the moral sense, or offend the taste of the people of America. Any people mindful of the decencies of life, would not longer permit such enactments to linger before the eye of civilized man. Slavery is the prolific mother of these monstrous enactments. Bid slavery disappear from the District of Columbia, and it will take along with it this whole brood of brutal, vulgar and indecent statutes. In spite of these oppressive and croel enactments, which have pressed with merciless force upon the black race, bond and free, slavery, for more than half a century has grown weaker, and the free colored stronger, at every decade. Within the last half century, the free colored population of the District of Columbia has increased from 4,000 to 12,000. In spite of the degrading influences of oppræsive statutes, and a has increased from 4,000 to 12,000. In spite of the degrading influences of oppressive statutes, and a perverted public sentiment, this free colored population as it has increased in numbers, has increased also in property, in churches, schools, and all the means of social, intellectual, and moral development. This despised race upon which we are wont to look down with emotions of pity, if not of contempt or of hate, are industrious and law-abiding—loyal to the

Government and its institutions. To-day the free Government and its institutions. To-day the free colored men of the District of Columbia possess hundreds of thousands of dollars of property, the fruits of years of honest toil—they have twelve churches, costing some \$75,000, and eight schools for the instruction of their children. They are even compelled to pay for the support of public schools for the instruction of the white children, from which their own children are excluded by law, custom and public schools. own children are excluded by law, custom and pub-lic opinion. Some of these free colored men are distinguished for intelligence, business capacity, and the virtues that grace and adorn men of every race. Some of these men have in possession considerable property, real and personal. If Senators will go to the office of this city where deeds are recorded, they will find there a mortgage deed, dated the 30th of January, 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a colored man of this District, to secure a debt of \$12,000, signed by two Senators of the United States and their wives. One of those Senators, signing a mortgage deed to secure to a colored man of this District a loan of \$12-000, is a member of the Senate to-day: the other sleeps on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the city of

his adoption, and the State that honored him.

This bill proposes to strike the chains from the limbs of 3,000 bondmen in the District of Columbia, to erase the word "slave" from their foreheads, to convert them from personal chattels into free men, degradation of personal servitude to lift them from the degradation of personal servitude to the dignity and responsibilities of manhood, to place them in the ranks of free colored men, to per-form with them the duties and bear with them the responsibilities of life. This bill, if it shall become will simply take 3,000 men from humi and degrading servitude, and add them to the 12,000 free colored men of this District, to be absorbed in that mass of industrious and law-abiding men. The passage of this bill by the Congress of the United States will not, cannot, disturb for a moment the peace, the order, the security of society. Its passage will excite in the bosoms of the enfranchised, not wrath, nor hatred, nor rovenge, but love, gratitude. These enfranchised bondmen welcomed by the free colored population with bound-ing hearts, throbbing with gratitude to God for inng the nation with the justice and the courage spiring the nation with the justice and to strike the chains from the limbs of their neighbors friends, relatives, brothers, and lifting from their neighbors, and lifting from their home has been thought as a second to be a second own shoulders the burdens imposed upon them by the necessities, the passions, and the pride of slave-

This bill to give liberty to the bondman deals justly, aye, generously, by the master. The Ameri-can people, whose moral sense has been outraged by slavery and the black codes enacted in the interests of slavery, in the District of Columbia, who fame has been soiled and dimmed by the deeds cruelty perpetrated in their national capital, would stand justified in the forum of nations if they should stand justified in the forum of nations if they should smite the fetter from the bondman, regardless of the desires or interests of the master. With generous magnanimity, this bill tenders compensation to the master, out of the earnings of the toiling freemen of America. In the present condition of the country, the proposed compensation is full, ample, equitable. But the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis)

But the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) raises his warning voice against the passage of this measure of justice and beneficence. He assumes to speak like one having authority. He is positive, dogmatic, emphatic, and prophetic. He repeatedly res the Senate that he gave utterance to wha he knew; that his warnings and predictions we infallible prophecies. The Senator predicted in e cited, if not angry tones, that the passage of this bill, giving freedom to three thousand bondmen, will bring into this District beggary and crime; that the liberated negroes will become a sore, a burden, and a charge; "that they "will be criminals;" that "they will become paupers;" that "they will be engaged in crimes and petty misdemeanors"; that engaged in crimes and petty misdemeanors"; that "they will become a charge, a pest, and a blight upon this society." The Senator emphatically declared, "I know what I talk about!" "I speak from what I know!" Assured, confident, defiant, bitter, the Senator asserts that "a negro's idea of bitter, the Senator asserts that "a negros idea of freedom is freedom from work," that after they ac quire their freedom they become "lazy," "indolent, "thriftless," "worthless," "inefficient," "vicious, "vagabonds." The Senator from Kentucky, wh speaks with so much assurance, may have the right to speak in these terms of emancipated slaves in Kentucky, but he has no authority so to speak of the 2,000 free colored men of the District of Columbia One-sixth part of the population of this District are free persons of color. Under the weight of oppres they have, by their industry, their obedience to law, their kindly charities to each other, established character above such reproaches as the Senator from Kentucky applies to emancipated bondmen. As a class, the free colored people of this District are not worthless, vicious, thriftless, indolent, vagabonds, criminals, paupers, nor are they a charge upon thi Senator from Kentucky, Sir, has no right to apply to them these disparaging epithets.

Do they not support themselves by their industry and thrift? Do they not support their own churches? Do they not support their own schools? Do they not also support schools for the education of white they not care for their sick and their dying they not bury their dead free of public charge? What right, then, has the Senator from Kentucky to come into this chamber and attempt to deter us from executing this act of emancipation, by casting un-deserved reproaches upon the free colored popula-tion of the District? Their condition this day demonstrates the utter absurdity of the doctrines and prophecies so oracularly announced by the Senator

m Kentucky. But the Senator from Kentucky, upon this simple proposition to emancipate in the National capital three thousand bondmen with compensation to loyal masters, chooses to indulge in vague talk about "aggressive and destructive scheme " unconstitutiona the "horrors of the French Revolution policy," the "horrors of the French Revolution," the "heroic struggle of the peasants of La Vendée," and the "deadly resistance" which the "whole white population of the slaveholding States, men, women and children, would make to unconstitution-al encroachments." Why, Sir, does the Senator inall encroachments." Why, Sir, does the Schator in-dulge in such allusions? Have not the American people the constitutional right to relieve themselves from the guilt and shame of upholding slavery in their National capital? Would not the exercise of that right be sanctioned by justice, humanity and representatives of American freemen, will cowardly shrink from the performance of the duties of the hour, before these dogmatic avowals of the religion? Does the Senator suppose that we, the hour, before these dogmatic avowals of what the men in the slaveholding States will do? Sir, I tell the Senator from Kentucky that the day has passed by in the Senate of the United States for intimidation, threat or menace from the champions of slavery. I would remind the Senator that the people whose representatives we are, now realize in the storms of battle that slavery is and must ever be the relentless and unappeasable enemy of free institutions in America, the mortal enemy of the unity and per-petuity of the Republic. Slavery perverting the reason, blinding the conscience, extinguishing the patriotism of vast masses of its supporters, plunge the nation into the fire and blood of rebellion. The loval people of America have seen hundreds of thousands of brave men abandon their peaceful avoca-tions, leave their homes and their loved ones, and follow the flag of their country to the field, to do soldiers' duties, and fill, if need be, soldiers' graves, in defence of their perilled country; they have seen of bloody strife beneath the folds of the national flag; they have seen them suff tortured by wounds or disease, in camps and hos pitals; they have seen them returning home main d by shot or shell, or bowed with disease; they looked with sorrowful hearts upon their pass ing coffins, and gazed sadly upon their graves among their kindred or in the land of the stranger; and the know—yes, sir, they know—that slavery has caused all this blood, disease, agony, and death. Realizing all this—aye, sir, knowing all this, they are in no temper to listen to the threats or menaces of apolo gists or defenders of the wicked and guilty crit that now stands with uplifted hand to strike a deathblow to the national life. While the brave and loyal men of the Republic are facing its shots and shells on bloody fields, their representatives will hardly quail before the frowns and menaces of its

The Senator from Kentucky proposes by his United States, the persons emancipated under the provisions of this bill. He tells us that, "whenever any power, constitutional or unconstitutional, as-sumes the responsibility of liberating slaves where slaves are numerous, they establish as inexorably as fate a conflict between the races that will result in the exile or extermination of the one race or the other."
"I know it!" exclaims the Senator. How does the Senator know it? In what age and in what country has the eman ipation of one race resulted in the

ns in these chambers

extermination of the one race or the other? In what chapter of the history of the world is such exterminating warfare recorded? Nearly a quarter of a century ago, England struck the chains from eight hundred thousand of her West India bondmen. There has been no conflict there between the races.

Other European nations have emancipated their colonial bondmen. No wars of races have grown cotonial bondmen. No wars of races have grown out of those deeds of emancipation. One sixth part of the population of the District of Columbia are free colored persons—emancipated slaves, or the children of emancipated slaves. The existence of this numerous class of liberated slaves has not here established, "as inexorably as fate," a conflict be-tween the races. More than one sixth of the population of Delaware are free colored persons—eman-cipated slaves, or the descendants of emancipated slaves. The existence in Delaware of this large class of emancipated slaves has not produced a war of races. The people of Delaware have never sought to hunt them like beasts, and exterminate them. One eighth of the population of Maryland are free men of African descent. No exterminating warfare of races rages on the soil of Maryland. No, sir; no! Emancipation does not inevitably lead to an exterminating war of races. In our country, the en-franchisement of the bondman has tended to elevate both races, and has been productive of peace, order, and public security. The doctrines so confidently preclaimed by the Senator from Kentucky have no basis whatever to rest upon the security. sis whatever to rest upon. either in reason or his-ry. The Senate, I am sure, will not close the tory. The Senate, I am sure, will not close the chapters of history which record the enfranchisement of bondmen, nor will they ignore the results of their own experience and observation, under the influence

f the positive, impassioned, and emphatic assertions f the Senator from Kentucky. This bill, Mr. President, for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, and the compensation of loyal masters from the Treasury of the United States, was prepared after much reflection and some consultation with others. The Committee on the District of Columbia in both Houses, to whom it was referred, have agreed to it, Houses, to whom it was referred, but to carry out with a few amendments calculated to carry out with a few amenuments calculated to the more completely its original purposes and provisions.

I trust that the bill, as it now stands, after the adop-I trust that the bill, as it now stan from Maine (Mr. Morrill.) will speedily pass, without any material modifications. If it shall become the law of the land, it will blot out slavery forever from the National capital, transform three thousand personal chattels into freemen, obliterate oppressive. us, and hateful laws and ordinances, w with merciless force upon persons, bond or free, of African descent, and relieve the nation from the responsibilities now pressing upon it. An act of be-neficence like this will be hailed and applauded by the nations, sanctified by justice, humanity, and religion, by the approving voice of conscience, and by the blessing of Him who bids us "break every yoke, undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN OHICAGO

Times have been filled with appeals to mob violence to break up the lectures of Mr. Phillips at Bryan Hall, announced by the Young Men's Association. Nothing was spared to bring about such an end. With a shamelessness that in a good cause would be bravery, and a persistence worthy of a better end bravery, and a persistence worthy of a better end in view, they have openly urged and secretly plot-ted to reproduce in Chicago the Cincinnati outrage. And the attempt has failed utterly. . . . The tribute was a noble one thus paid to free speech and a free discussion of the great issue of the Any one who was present last evening must have been blind and dear not to have read the augury. Had Bryan Hall been two or three times as large it would have been a duplicate or triplicate demon-stration, and proof that the hearts of the people are right on this question-that in their view ad-and they prefer to listen to those who "c to bury, not to praise." . . . We give enough of his speech to show what is the mission of Wendell Phillips, pleading and entreating his fellow-citizens to spare not the monster evil of slavery, and to evidence the spirit in which Chicago has received him. Here at least there are no mobs. Never was the matter better tested than last evening, and it now stands emphatically on record that such is the case. Never were appeals to base passions more shame f The Times slunk away rebuked. We have no elaborate comments to make upon Mr. Phillips's lec-ture. It was eminently patriotic, as our report will nction of slavery, whose root the war has laid bare. -Chicago Tribune.

Simply as a specimen of the sublime and solid lying by which the Democratic organs hope to carry this election, we quote from the last issue of b means the most characterless among them-The New Haven Register-which coolly says:-

"Wendell Phillips everywhere avoves himself a disunion-ist, and expresses his gratification that [as he says] the Union is broken and the Constitution destroyed."

and hardly less than five millions have read, Mr. Phillips's lectures this Winter, wherein he has repeatedly and explicitly stated that whereas he has of slavery, he is now unequivocally and heartily for the Union, because he is satisfied that the Union the Union, because he is satisfied that the Union cause is now inseparably bound up with that of Im-partial Liberty. He has imposed no conditions, made no qualifications, but a hundred times said, "I comprehend perfectly that many of you Unionists do not mean Emancipation; I realize that the war is not waged for Emancipation: but I see further, that you will have to emancipate or be beaten, and am with you at all hazards and to the last." Such is the spirit, such the drift, of Mr. Phillips's War lectures, and such are the utterances which Democratic ruffians do their utmost to suppress by yells, paving-stones, and bad eggs. He who does not see that their hearts are with Jeff Davis and his crew, can have nothing like a heart of his own.-New York

Referring to the late dastardly pro-slavery in Cincinnati, Frederick Douglass's Paper savs:-

No doubt that the object of the mob was to hum. Wendell Phillips, and at the same time to cheer the rebels with the hope that they still have friends and allies at the North. Neither object is accom-plished. The proud slaveholder feels only contempt for such exhibitions of servility on the part of North-ern mobs. As to humbling Wendell Phillips, or ern mobs. As to humbling Wendell Phillips, or shutting him out of the popular heart, that cannot be done. He shines all the brighter for every as-sault made upon him, and will be welcomed by the people of the North and East with a more glorious siasm for this new manifestation of violence towards him. Wendell Phillips looked grand at the Capital, with the eyes of the nation upon him; but parably grander when he stood calm and serene in Cincinnati amid the tempest and storm of a howling pro-slavery mob thirsting for his noble blood. We observe that it has been basely asserted that

Mr. Phillips was mobbed for uttering treasonable and disunion sentiments. The Satanic press know better. When the Union was perverted and polluted by slavery—when it was an engine for extinguishing the freedom of the North, and perpetuating the slavery of the black man at the South—Mi ng the slavery of the black man at the So lips repudiated the Union, and did all he could oral means, to induce his fellow-citizens to follow his example; but no man has spoken with more country. ow his example; but no man has spoken that the union, as energy and eloquence, in behalf of the Union, as warred upon by the slaveholding traitors, than has as Saulsbury of Delaware, and Davis of Kentucky, Mr. Phillips. All this is patent to the press which

Thus ended one of the most disgraceful scenes witnessed in this country for many years, unless we may except the attempt at a mob in Boston last pring. The true report shows how the telegraph and is a most scathing rebuke, full of manly spirit, perverted Mr. Phillips's remarks, as it always has, and conched in vigorous terms. and does anything hostile to slavery. The people of this nation owe to Mr. Phillips a deep debt of gratitude for his unflinching boldness in maintaining the right of free speech. Future generations will at to be vulgarly self-inflated and destitute of all Christopher and one whose contempt for the negro race shows him to be vulgarly self-inflated and destitute of all Christopher and one whose contempt for the negro race shows him to be vulgarly self-inflated and destitute of all Christopher and the negro race shows him to be vulgarly self-inflated and destitute of all Christopher and the negro race shows him to be vulgarly self-inflated and destitute of all Christopher and the negrous terms. least, if the present does not, appreciate the great-ness of the man, and consign to deserved infamy the

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the AMER-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the Church of the Puritans. (Dr. Cheever's.) in the city of New York, on TUESDAY, May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the evening, another public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The names of speakers for these meetings will be seasonably announced.

The Society will meet, for business purposes only in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans at 31 P. M. on Tuesday, and 10 A. M. on Wednesday

The object of this Society is still-as at its forma tion-the immediate and total abolition of slavery wherever existing on the American soil, because of its inherent sinfulness, immorality, oppression and barbarity, and its utter repugnance to all the precepts of the Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democra cy; its measures are still the same-peaceful, moral, rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities as still the same-the pen, the press, the lecturing field. tracts and other publications, etc., etc., disseminating light and knowledge in regard to the tyrannical power claimed, possessed and exercised by slaveholders, the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the guilty complicity of the people of the North, religious ly, politically, governmentally, with those who "trade in slaves and the souls of men;" its spirit is still the same—long-suffering, patient, hopeful, impartial, be-nevolent alike to the oppressor and the oppressed zealously intent on "promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" universally, knowing no East, no West, no North, no South. but embracing the whole country in its charitable and humane concern, and conflicting with nothing just, honest noble and Christian in sentiment, practice of tendency.

In regard to the struggle now going on between the Government and the Rebel States, this Society is up equivocally with the Government, because it has don no wrong to those States, nor furnished any justification for such a treasonable procedure on their part Yet the Society sees in this awful conflict the fulfilment of the prophetic declaration-" Ye have not pro claimed liberty every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine"; - and it trusts that, in the spirit of sincere repentance and deep humiliation, acknow ledging the righteous retribution which has come upo them, THE PEOPLE will imperatively demand of the Government, (now that it has the constitutional right under the war power,) that it forthwith decree the immediate and entire abolition of slavery, so that peace may be restored on an enduring basis, and the unity of the nation preserved through universal justice.

. In behalf of the Executive Committee WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY will hold its anniversary in the Cooper Institute

on WEDNESDAY evening, May 7th. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. act of national justice and self-respect was nong the earliest that the Abolitionists pressed upon the attention of Congress; and for a long series of years, through their untiring efforts, multitudes of petitions, very numerously signed, were annually sen on mob violence more openly offer- to that body from all parts of the Free States, -excit quietly as to a Sabbath service, and the few minions Senate and House, and eliciting a great deal of dis cussion among the members and throughout the country. But these petitions proved unavailing. So long as the South chose to be represented in Conconvince all who do not put the salvation of slavery before the preservation of the Union. It takes the ground that there can be no peace without the excleanse the District, over which it held entire jurisdiction, from the loathsome pollutions of slavery. It Honest-minded men are very much of that opinion. has required her perjured withdrawal from that body, and a fierce and bloody civil war which she has traitorously instigated for the overthrow of the Federal Government, to render it morally possible for Conlition of slavery within the limits of the District. It will be seen by the following extract from a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, that special credit is due to Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for the passage, last week, by -Probably fifty thousand people have heard, a strong vote in the Senate, of a bill for the immediate liberation of every slave in the District :-

"The vote of the Senate, ransoming the slaves in been wark a national institution, because sanctioned at the government, will now become sectional, and Color

- Unloosening her hands. By her strong will shall be at last the home Of broadly-based and virtuous liberty.'

s said, "I Massachusetts has good reason to feel proud of the Unionists triumphant result of the labors of her Senators in bringing about this important movement. General Wilson first introduced the bill, almost exactly as it has been passed, on the 10th of December, and through Wilson first introduced the bill, almost exactly as it has been passed, on the 10th of December, and through his persistent and earnest efforts the Committee on the District were induced to report it on the 13th of February, since which he has steadily urged its passage, which has only been impeded by the fruitless endeavors of others to amend it in accordance with their dividual desires. But the Senate finally passed t dividual desires. But the Senate finally passed the General's original bill, which practically strikes the fetters from the slave, without violating the rights of the legal owner, thus carrying out the great principle of constitutional government, by which liberty is founded on law, and progress is conservative. While we rejoice that the metropolis of our free republic will no longer be profaned by the wrongs of slave-owners, let us not forget to remember, as the chief working antagonist of this social curso Hyanger Wessel.

We print in our present number, with very great pleasure and without abridgment, Mr. Wilson's straight-forward, matter-of-fact, able and lumino speech in favor of the bill to abolish slavery in the District, as delivered in the Senate on the 27th ultimo. We ask for it a thorough perusal: its humiliat ing and afflicting facts, respecting the slave code to which Congress has given its sanction from the be ginning till now, will cause a blush on every virtuou cheek, and excite a generous indignation that such a code could have been tolerated for an hour.

The bill was also earnestly sustained by Mr. Sn ner in a speech characterized by rhetorical excellence and eloquent expression, for which we shall endeavor to make room in another number. Senator Fessenden, of Maine, gave to the bill a de

cided support, in a speech of marked ability. We shall record as much of the discussion upon i in both houses, as our limits will permit-the meaure being one of historic importance, and having a most pregnant relation to the future legislation of the

were rampant in their opposition to the passage of the bill, and tried the old game of bluster and menaci but to no purpose. The retort of Senator Wilson, at the close of his speech, upon the latter, indicates that the overseer's lash has ceased to have any terro

secondrels who by such means have sought to suppress the discussion of the most momentous question of the age.—New Bedford Rep. Standard.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society has lately received from the British and Foreign Bible Society the offer of two thousand generals McClellan, Halleck, and Don Carlos Buell pounds sterling, as a mark of Christian sympathy, conversed by telegraph many hours during the proand a help (supposed to be needed) in our present na

To this the Managers of the American Society reent circumstances, to receive directly this proffered

This form of expression seems to imply some difficulty, other than an overflowing treasury, in the way who assume to regulate, without or against law, of of their reception of the above liberal offer. And this as the Managers allow to appear in the religious papers on this side the water. The note is as follows:

"A further explanatory letter was also sent by the Sec-retary of the American Bible Society to Mr. Bergne."

This letter no doubt contains, besides the explanations that are withheld from American readers, some suggestion of a manner in which the American Society may indirectly avail itself of the two thousand tious merit. pounds. If it is published in England, I hope we shall receive it from some friend there.

The Managers of the American Bible Society certainly belong to the class who are hoping for a reconstruction of our political system without interference with slavery. Nine of their Vice Presidents, and one hundred and fifty-eight of their Life Directors. are from slave States. Are the Managers fearful of hurting the feelings and alienating the minds of these worthy gentlemen, by taking money from the nation which declines to recognize the Southern Confederacy? Do they estimate the continued good-will of the slaveholders as worth more to them in the fu. FRIEND GARRISON: ture than ten thousand dollars at present? The secret letter may perhaps throw light upon these mat-

slavery attitude which the Managers of the American ing that I am probably as near a "Garrisonian," by Bible Society have always preserved, ever since they the offer of \$5000 from the American Anti-Slavery

slaves as well as to others.

We know very well, also, that the sort of piety fessors from holding, buying, selling and flogging down." The existing war and the present condition and white) for the market. But are the Southern officers and patrons of the Bible Society as cruel and oppressive as the other slaveholders? A recent let- who comes with the prestige that Mr. Phillips por ter from a missionary at Port Royal contains valuable sesses, and of course very many came to hear him nformation upon this point.

thy witness, writing from Beaufort, S. C., March 15, certainly have never seen a more attentive one. I 1862, gives some incidents illustrating the character was not unacquainted with Mr. Phillips as a speaker, of the religion taught in the Episcopal church in that nor with his manner of treating his particular subplace. The following are among them :-

give you an idea of the character of the religion of which this house used to be the headquarters, let me mention an illustration. Samson was the property of an Episcopal clergyman, living most of the time in Charleston. He was sexton of the church here. His an Episcopal clergyman, niving most of the thire. His Charleston. He was sexton of the church here. His wife and children were the slaves of the pastor of this church, and lived with Samson at the time the army came here. On the night of the flight from ny came here. On the night of the night from autort, Walker, the parson, came into Samson's use at the hour of midnight, and tore the wife and ildren out of bed, and dragged them away with m. This I have from the lips of poor, heart-broken meaning and the property was a support of the property of the parson of the pa cases have come to my knowledge."

On turning to the last Annual Report of the American Bible Society, I find that the parson Walker here referred to is a Life Member of the Society, and the model before him. There were passages in the President of the Auxiliary Bible Society established in Beaufort District

Here we have a specimen of the beauties of oral Biblical instruction, administered by slaveholders. An aged colored man, the slave of one Episcopal cler- the impossibility of its being suddenly eradicated, gyman, and attendant on the church of another, had and spoke of emancipation as the only thing that can to provide them with wages, I did not imply that the never heard one of the many anti-slavery portions of by any possibility make us a homogeneous people, ents read, either in church or at home! And as to the pretence that the piety ties, even the slaveholders themselves, would in a independent as the peasant proprietor is simply be in vogue in South Carolina makes its professors and little time be reconciled and made friends,—the neits ministers so just and so Christian that they may groes first, as owing their freedom to the North, and safely be trusted with the ownership of men and wo. the poor whites next, when they are made to see that the Metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital and the metayer system to prevent the acquisition and the metayer system to the acquisition and the metayer system the acquisition and the metayer system the acquisition and the me men-look at the Rev. J. R. Walker, D.D., Rector of the enfranchisement of the negro brings enfranchisethe Episcopal Church and President of the Bible So- ment to them also, and at last of the eighty or hunciety, who, when obliged to flee, for fear of meeting dred thousand slaveholders, who are too much pera traitor's punishment, drags another man's wife and verted to be reached by any human influence, but children out of bed in the middle of the night, and must be left to God, and those methods of His that carries them off with him !-c. K. W.

THE MISSION SCHOOL AT CHATHAM, C. W. and the full house was as silent as death. The feeling

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

SIR,-Whatever may have been said in public or otherwise, in opposition to this school, has as yet failed to prove that it is not doing a great work for the mosphere has been freighted with sordid opinions lows:about this school, which were conceived in the evil

thermore, being a neutral on the church dissension, I did not want to be entangled in church quarrels, and thereby incur the holy indignation of one party, when I had no disposition to do so.

I had no disposition to do so.

On the 18th inst., this school held its examination; This has always been the result. Every mobocratand, truly, it was a complete success, and an honor to ic attempt to put down the Anti-Slavery cause has its teacher, Mrs. I. D. Shadd. Sixty-five scholars sent it at least an arrow's flight higher th were in attendance this term. The branches taught reacted powerfully in favor of its proscribed advocates were Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Philosophy, Gram- For a series of bitter and malignant attacks upon present, interspersed with music from the melodeon sotted and grovelling is the writer of it. by some of the pupils who are learning this branch.

The following pupils received prizes:-Miss Mary 12th inst., and among others another for Cincinnati, Hosey 1st, Wm. Russell 2d, and Wm. Douglass 3d with the assurance on the part of his friends that he in Geography; George Burton, 1st prize in Gram- will be heard. mar: Mary Levere, 1st prize in Arithmetic: Elibu Smith, 1st prize in Catechism of History, John Jones. 21; Henry Smith, prize in Penmanship; Henry Jones, 1st prize in Mother's Catechism; Miss Martha Scott, prize for exemplary conduct.

and integrity, and under her and Mrs. M. A. S. Cary's (its gent) management, the school will rise above

Yours, for truth, JOHN W. MENARD. Chatham, March 26th, 1862.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon.

"PALMAM OUI MERUIT, FERAT." A paragraph has gone the rounds, signifying that

Generals McClellan, Halleck, and Don Carlos Buell

gress of the great battle at Fort Donelson, and "made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken columns," &c. I ply, with thanks, first, that their treasury is well pro-should rejoice at the news that Gen. McClellan had vided, and that they need no money at present; and done any fighting, were it with telegraph batteries next, that "they do not deem it proper, in their pres- only. But I cannot indulge, as so many seem to, this consoling illusion. I must first be informed by some of the swift and indefatigable trumpeters of the illustrious cunctator-some of that corps of Mamelukes most vital concerns-how the wires, worked by the presumption is strengthened by an italicised note, aptrio of Generals, were connected with the head-quarpended to so much of the correspondence in question ters of Gen. Grant or the battle-fields of Donelson No telegraph, except those belonging to the enemy reached within eighty or one hundred miles of the scene of action. This was rather a serious obstacle to Gen. Grant's profiting by the skill and promptitude of the commander on the Potomac, however great those may be, or of the other Dons, who are paraded in this vain attempt to depreciate real and confer ficti

"Percy is but my factor, good my lord, T' engress up glorious deeds in my behalf."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I do not wonder that all pro-slavery and nearly all West Point are eager to appropriate to their so much magnified leader (omne is notiem pro magnifico) the honors of others, since he has achieved none in his own person.

JUSTICE

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., April 1, 1862.

It has occurred to me that it might be interesting to you and your readers to know what kind of a re ception we gave to your friend and coadjutor. Wen Abolitionists know very well the consistently pro- dell Phillips, here in the capital of Wisconsin. Thinkfaith and practice, as any in the place, and probably refused, in 1834, and again refused, in 1835, to accept the only one in the regular receipt of the Liberator, I have taken up the pen to write you about it. It was Society, on condition of their distributing Bibles to Mr. Phillips's first appearance here, I think, and curiosity was more than usually on tiptoe to see and hear the renowned orator who has been doing so much for which prevails at the South does not prevent its pro- a number of years past to "turn the world upside slaves, nor from "breeding" them (black, yellow of the country helped to give interest to the occasion. We gave him a good hearing. The people of

Madison are not slow to turn out to hear any one who can very little sympathize either with the spirit The correspondent of the Standard at that station, Rev. N. R. Johnston, a most intelligent and frustwor-seen so large an audience together here before, as I ject; but I had never heard him deliver a set, elabo man, a deacon in the Episcopal church, (colored,) who, when I read several portions of Scripture directly anti-slavery, seemed perfectly astonished.—Said he: 'And dat is de law of de Lord?' Demparts we neber hear read to us.' This deacon's children were all taken from him by his means which the law of the heart by first convincing the judgment. were all taken from him by his master when I watched the faces of my neighbors, and saw that the army came here.

"To-morrow I am to preach in the Episcopal church, where used to worship the largest white congregation of the wealthiest slaveholders on the island—the Rhetts, the Barnwells, the Habershams. To to tatters," must have been greatly disappointed. ty, manliness of bearing, and the peculiar fineness that is expressed in his face-all these must tell upon an audience with wonderful effect, and do quite as much for the great cause of human enfranchiseme with as any thing he said. I think many must have left the meeting with a higher and nobler ideal of life, and a profounder faith in humanity; and the young man must have been stolid indeed who did not fee some faint aspirations rising up within him to be like speech that could only be appreciated by being heard. When he spoke of the deep hatred of the South towards the North-a hatred that has been strengthen ing for so many years of bitter controversy-and of d how by that act of simple justice are not known to mortals,-there was a pathos in his manner, and a perspective in the picture that he presented, that apparently made a profound impression, that he awakened must have been as much one of pity as of indignation.

Z. H. HOWE.

THE PHILLIPS RIOT AT CINCINNATI. Mr Phillips colored people in this vicinity. Heretofore, the at- writes from Milwaukee to a friend in Boston as fol-

"The mob at Cincinnati did me no harm, only cov passion of persons who have never visited it, nor even given themselves the trouble of knowing its true status. We are too prone in becoming the converts of a prevailing sentiment, without setting ourselves a prevailing sentiment, without setting ourselves aright upon its veracity.

As regards the resolutions which were circulated in opposition to this school, through the Chatham Argus opposition to this school, through the Chatham Argus lere; and Judge Stallo, who introduced me and was opposition to this school, through the Chatham Argus of Dec. 19th, 1861, the Toronto Globe, and Pine and Palm, bearing my name, I would say that I remonstrated against their publication, because I perceived that it was a sectarian strife that occasioned the meeting in which they were nominally passed; and, further than the same way had I uttered that evening a Democratic speech.

mar, Geography, Botany, Penmanship, &c. &c. There Mr. Phillips, from well-known pro-slavery journals, were present some of the best educated colored men see "Refuge of Oppression" on the first page. The of Chatham, who took part in examining the several article from the Boston Pilot is particularly venomous classes. The scholars were neatly clad, and an ex- and equally absurd. The inquiry which it raises, pression of intelligence beamed on each countenance; "In what honorable direction has he employed his the recitations, too, were to the satisfaction of those faculties for the last nineteen years?" shows how be-

Mr. Phillips has engagements at the West till the prize in History; C. Hosey and Lloyd Wheeler prizes shall have the fullest freedom of speech. He of course

THE PORT ROYAL NEGROES. The valuable and interesting Report of EDWARD L. PIERCE, Government Agent at Port Royal, S. C., made to Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, has been published Mrs. I. D. Shadd is a woman of great forbearance in a neat pamphlet, and may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, Buston.

THE RIGHT WAY, THE SAFE WAY. By Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD. Perhaps no other work is in all respects so well adapted to convince and satisfy the honest inquirer, dispel the fears of the apprehensive, and root out prejudice and error in all minds, on the Duty and Safety of Emancipation, as tested and Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. William proved in multitudes of cases, over and over again, Pitt Fessenden, and other members of the Senate, for various congressional speeches and documents. just been published, and may be had as above.

METAYERS.

Conscientious men, in pursuit of moral reform, may conscientious met, in processing the same reasonably differ in their methods of reaching the same result. A great problem in civilization is now to be solved; a great event in history is in progress in this country; and the question is how to solve the problem correctly, and establish the event with the highest regard to the instincts and best interests of humanite Slavery is to be abolished, but how, is not determined It is being abolished, and the question we have to consider is, whether our intellectual leading is good. Are we shaping the event in the best practical manner for the elevation of the slave, and the greatest good of society in the shortest time ? "Haste makes waste" is a venerable proverb, and the way to reach the top of the mountain in the shortest time, or indeed to reach it at all, is by winding up the side in gradus approaches.

Now, your contributor, C. K. W., is for a sudden dash straight up from the bottom to the top, if I com prehend his strictures in your issue of 21st ult., upon my plan of advancing the slave to the Metayer. Ile does not seem to consider that the mountain itself is not raised in that way; it does not rise perpendicu larly from the edge of the ocean, but slopes upward to its grand elevation, and its solitary commi the stars, by steppes-hills succeeding plains and vallevs, to the summit. Public opinion must precede law or law is of no avail, and custom makes a stronger bond than a written instrument. It appears to me be the extraordinary merit of the Metayer system that it is not the creature of law, and that it is free from the quibbling and cunning and special pleading of litigation, the meaning of which men of cultivated intellect cannot readily understand, and the result of which they can easily anticipate. Sheriff Baldwin, who is well remembered by the citizens of Boston of middle age or over, is said to have remarked, that if any man should make a demand upon him for 8500 he would endeavor to ascertain the justice of the claim, and if it were unjust, he would, if possible, convince the claimant of the fact; but if he could not, or could not otherwise avoid a lawsuit, he would tol out his pocket-book and pay the money as the shorter and cheapest way of getting rid of the extortion and its legal consequences. If I entertain any wellgrounded opinion, the result of experience, reading and reflection, it is that law should never sanction debt, and that the demand for high morals will a ways be indifferently supplied so long as the public de pend for the sulfilment of promises upon legal obliga tions. Rogues should be treated with rogues law. and suffer disgrace accordingly. Swindling should not be accommodated, as a matter of dollars and conta to be made right by the decision of a legal tribuna and inevitable insolvency is common in this country

without fault of the debtor. The Metayer tenure, as it is represented by the best authorities, is maintained solely by moral obligations of the strongest character. It would seem to furnish no employment for lawyers, and to be admire bly calculated for the freedmen of the plantations who for a long period will generally neither read nor write, nor be able to comprehend the various stip ulations of differing and unequal special contracts I quoted Sismondi, in relation to the Metayer sys-

"The differences in one such contract and another "The differences in one such contract and another are inconsiderable; usage governs alike all the engagements, and supplies the stipulations that have not been expressed; and the landlord who attempted to depart from usage, who exacted more than his neighbor, who took for the basis of his agreement anything but the equal division of the crops, would render himself so odious, he would be so sure of not obtaining a metager who was an honest man, that the contract a metayer who was an honest man, that the contra of all the metayers may be considered as identical

And Chateauvieux says :-"They consider the farm as a patrimony, and never nink of renewing the lease, but go on from genera on to generation on the same terms, without wri-ngs or registries."

The moral law binding these contracts seems to be e enactment, so to speak, of the metayers themselves, and to be maintained by them quite as much and as carefully as by the landlords. I do not see the orce of C. K. W's objection to the metayer tenure, that it lacks the security of a special contract to protect the laborer against the proprietor, because it has the much stronger security, as it appears to me, of public sanction and unwavering custom. He objects also, that it differs from freedom. I do not see this and when I spoke of turning the slaves adrift in free dom, without any organization of capital, or of labor organization of the metayer system is anything less than freedom. That the metaver is not altogether a cause he is not a proprietor-because he lacks the necessary capital. There is nothing in my view of tal, and the advancement of the metayer to the pro prictor in due time. Our friend clearly draws upon his imagination in supposing that I "represent the negro as one absolutely needing a master, because it capable of taking care of himself." I have no doubt of his capacity to do this, and to acquire capital with the experience and opportunity of the metayer cul ture, much sooner and better than by the system of day labor to which he would otherwise be consigned

I quote from John Stuart Mill :-"The metaver has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor, since only half the fruit of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own But he has a much stronger motive than a day la borer, who has no other interest in the result than to be dismissed. If the metaver cannot be turned or except for some violation of his contract, he has a stronger motive to exertion than any tenant-farmer stronger motive to exertion than any tenant-farme who has not a lease. The metayer is at least his land lord's partner, and a half sharer in their joint gain Where, too, the permanence of his tenure is gua by custom, he acquires local attachments, and much the feelings of a proprietor. * * But if we support him converted into a mere tenant, displaceable at the landlord's will, and liable to have his rent raised by competition to any amount which any unfortunate being in search of subsistence can be found to offer or promise for it, he would lose all the features in his condition which preserve him from being deteriorated; he would be cast down from his present position of a kind of half proprietor of the land, and would sink into a cottier tenant."

I submit, therefore, that if slaves in this country, or serfs in Russia, are to be suddenly turned adrift in freedom, the Metayer organization of capital and labor would place them in a position greatly in advance of any they could find as a class seeking employment at day labor, liable to be left in idleness when work is not particularly needed, and subject to the caprice of employers at all times. As to renting land without capital, that would be impossible as a system; or with such small holdings as could be cultivated in that way. their condition would be no better than that of the Irish cottiers, which is about the most miserable ex istence known to civilization, excepting, perhaps, that of the prowlers in the sewers of London and Paris. On the score of absolute physical suffering it is, probably, on the average, worse, and a lower state of existence, than that of slaves.

I think I comprehend very well the zeal of your con tributor for the welfare of the colored race in this country, but I fear his views are tinctured a little with impracticability; a little of poetry, it seems to me, cnters into his conception of their condition in freedom under law, which freedom I am as desirous to secure to them forthwith as he can be, or even yourself, Mr. Garrison, the acknowledged prophet of this movemen in the United States. I suspect his fancy looks upon the high cultivation of the white race in the Northern States, and their possession of wealth, honor and in tellectual enjoyments, which are the result of the struggling and suffering and gradual enlightenment of nearly three hundred years, and many ages of intellectual industry, as attainable by the blacks of the South rather suddenly in a condition of freedom. No doubt he and I have the same end in view, but somewhat different methods of reaching it; and, after weighing his arguments carefully, I am still of opinion that it would be reached sooner and better through the Metayer culture than by turning the slaves advift in

DEAR GARRISON readers of the Libe grant me the privile ter is dated in the Ja prisoner. It is to le.
I write this letter. The readers of the came to Centralia, school, and build up all my antecedents, negro-hating hunker bitterest hatred. I founders of Centralia half an acre each, a neres each, in the fund, valued at 87 story building for th ized, the charter gar elected yearly in Se fund. Last August strictly legal manne of Directors, to which and control of Centu and now represent enth's of the contri havi zan interest i ake he school, and In the mean time, I crupulous man, ha had thwarted him in hemes. He put l hunkers, and driftnd uncompromisin the Town Committ tion. They at one of the college, and allowed to teach sch the college by the of commenced my on had sixty sch romise of the larg ecessary for me to ordance with the ad Mrs. Sheldon, a m McKay, the Chaire ras bitterly offende accessful teacher, ook his children ou arty, and worked ool. But, in spit aving a most prosp on, our house w children and other i positions, and Il legal means had the Board was un and about to be turn be used, or total fail the 11th of Feb then about to be ex oks, papers and ight with a party out the doors and w id them away. T another house, w rm. We tried to March, Dr. His oors and windows. the house. Seei and went over and ool-house, that I rding to my conti leave, with the t d not go. We re en the other part

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LETTER FROM

SENECA

ok off their coats, ne towards our se. I then drev yself, to resist a , and ordered th his order they at odshed. In the te to come and i re this could be de and my friends, wh should be assailed. nam a rigid Re is doing God ser emnation was a pr howing that I had ! sequently had uled out of court. Y Court. Several of round that the wh stice. We are the or the Habeas is a his we shall certain 1. That the intelli munity, and at the college fund, are

2. That those w ctarian or pro-slav curred by me in t 3. That this givi, r the time being am consequently id. Cannot some light help? 4. That we are bo school which will mmunity. It is

MER A Philadelphia indard pays the mory of ROBER rt Purvis, Esq. of "The death of nths expected, me, with a shock ion of serrow quaintances. So ung and noble, a of his bereave

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orld ! He was an Abo heritance. On mior Anti-Slave live members. n hearing of the listening to hi Wendell Phillips's athy with his par Most deeply do rents in the hea 11.

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LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL POSTER.

NEMAHA Co. JAIL, Seneca, Kansas, March 25, 1862. DEAR GARRISON: I wish to say a few words to the DEAR CAGRETON I am sure that you will mant me the privilege. You will notice that my letgrant me the private and the latter that my letoner. It is to let you know how I came here that

write this tetter.

The readers of the Liberator know very well that I The reagers of the Contralia, in Kansas, to take charge of a school, and build up a liberal church. You know from all my antecedents, that the sectarian bigots and the hating hankers oppose and malign me with the perest hatred. But, to the case in hand. The founders of Centralia set apart sixty village lots of half an acre each, and sixty mechanic shares of ten res each, in the centre of the town, for a college seres each, in the color, They erected a good twofund, valued at 5,1000. They erected a good two-story building for the school. Until otherwise organd, the charter gave to the Home Town Committee, lected yearly in September, the control of the college Last August, the Committee proceeded, in a rictly legal manner, to organize a permanent Board of Directors, to which were committed the oversight and control of Centralia college. That Board, then and now representing the wishes of, at least, ninenths of the contributors to the fund, and of those havi an interest in the college, agreed with me to he school, and teach a session of four months. In the mean time, Dr. Hidden, an able but most unrupulous man, had taken mortal offence because I had thwarfed him in some of his wicked and oppressive hemes. He put himself at the head of the bigots, hunkers, and drift-wood, and organized a thorough and uncompromising opposition. His party carried Town Committee at the last September elecion. They at once set up a claim to the control of the college, and said that Mr. Foster should not be allowed to teach school therein. They tried all possible legal measures to break up the organization of the college by the old Committee, and signally failed. need my school the first of December. I oon had sixty scholars, and everything was full of promise of the largest and best success. It became sary for me to hire an assistant teacher. In acplance with the advice of the Directors, I employed lrs. Sheldon, a most accomplished teacher. Dr. tekay, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, was bitterly offended because his wife, who is not a necessful teacher, was not employed. He at once

ok his children out of school, and joined the Hidden ty, and worked indefatigably against me and the ool. But, in spite of all efforts against us, we were wing a most prosperous school. Every Friday afteron, our house was filled with the parents of the hildren and other friends, to hear the declamations, itions, and exercises of the classes in review. legal means had failed to oust me. The Chairman the Board was under trial for official misconduct, d about to be turned out. Desperate means must used, or total failure would mark their efforts. So, the 11th of February, Hidden went to McKay, n about to be expelled from his office, and got the oks, papers and records of the college; and that ight, with a party of miscreants, he went and took doors and windows of the college, and carefully them away. The next day, I removed my school nother house, where I successfully finished up the We tried to get the doors and windows, on a h-warrant, but failed to find them. On the 10th March. Dr. Hidden and his party put back the ars and windows, and attempted to install a family e house. Seeing this, I adjourned my school, d went over and commanded them to leave my ool-house, that I might go on with my school acding to my contract. They, in turn, ordered me leave, with the threat of forcible ejectment if we I not go. We refused to leave or to be put out, and the other party, outnumbering us three to one, ok off their coats, and, with hatchets, axes and canes, me towards our little party to put us out of the se. I then drew a pistol, with which I had armed self, to resist a threatened attack some weeks bee, and ordered them to stop, on peril of their lives. s order they at once obeyed, and so doing saved odshed. In the mean time, I had sent for a magisate to come and issue a writ of ejectment; but bere this could be done, a writ was served upon me THERTY-ONE QUAKER CANNON AT CENTREVILLE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir,—As there seems to be a doubt in the minds of some people in regard to the existence of Quaker gaus and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword, and waved them as the centreville, I beg leave to give you an extract from a letter I received from an intimate friend who visited that place immediately after the evacuation by the chowing that I had legal possession of the college, and imprequently had a perfect right to be there, was plad out of court. We were found over to the Circuit blanc. There never has been a cannon mounted in the forts at Centreville, except the wooden-log imitations which I saw there, of which there were, if I made no instake, 31 in eight or interforts, which were pierced for between 50 and 60 guns. Some of the logs had not even the bark taken off; others were more care-indicated the place of the should be assailed. We were flowed to provide the first, that our conditions as the control of the N. Y. Tribune:

The fortifications at Centreville and Manassas have been tolerably accurately described in the Tribune. There never has been a cannon mounted in the forts at Centreville, except the wooden-log imitations which I saw there, of which there were, if I made no mistake, 31 in eight or nie forts, which were pierced for between 50 and 60 guns. Some of the logs had not even the bark taken off; others were more care-indicated to the existence of Quaker guns and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword, and waved them on to victory, while the cannon balls were falling like hat place immediately after the evacuation by the carnon balls were falling like and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword, and waved them on to victory, while the cannon balls were falling like and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword, and waved them on to victory, while t d my friends, who had gathered to protect me if I THIRTY-ONE QUAKER CANNON AT CENTREVILLE.

That the intelligent, high-minded portion of the anity, and at least nine-tenths of the owners of college fund, are with me in this whole trouble. That those who oppose do so wholly through an or pro-slavery prejudice, or personal spite tred by me in the discharge of my duty.

That this giving up of the books deprives me, the time being, of my winter's earnings, and sequently poor, and in need of some present Cannot come of your readers afford me some

That we are bound to persevere and establish here chool which will be a light and a blessing in this umunity. It is only a question of time. DANIEL FOSTER.

MERITED TRIBUTE.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery idard pays the following merited tribute to the nory of ROBERT PURVIS, Jr., (eldest son of Robrvis, Esq. of Byberry, Pa.) whose decease was orded in the Liberator of last week :-

The death of poor Robert Purvis, though for ths expected, has come, as the event always does e, with a shock. It has produced a profound senof surrow among his numerous friends and aintances. Sorrow for the departure of one so ng and noble, and sorrow for the still deeper sorof his bereaved parents, and his mourning broths and sisters. He was fair in form and feature, and scharacter was in keeping with his manly appear-His uprightness and loftiness of tone were his eristics; his erect figure and almost haughty en indicated his native self-respect and the conpt he felt for the narrow and vulgar prejudice which he was continually brought in contact. though identified with a hated race, Robert is was not hated. On the contrary, he was reted by all who knew him, and by many beloved. s a merchant, he enjoyed a good reputation for com-

reial integrity and personal honor. The pain of his protracted illness was not aggraated by gloomy apprehensions of death. The ineve messenger came to him as a welcome deliverer. his most intimate friend he said, just before his parture, 'Farewell! we shall meet again in another

He was an Abolitionist by conviction as well as by heritance. One of the chief originators of the or Anti-Slavery Society, he was among its most members. He found solace in his last hours ing of the advance of the cause, and especially ing to his father while reading a report of dell Phillips's speech in Washington. The symby with his parents is wide-spread and deep."

Most deeply do we sympathize with the bereaved ents in the heavy loss they have sustained.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

For some reason which we do not fully understand, there is remarkable sensitiveness displayed whenever any of Gen. McClellan's plans or movements are criticised. We are told that it is impossible for civilians to comprehend his motives, and that it is a terrible thing to indulge in any remarks that are calculated to impair public confidence in the leader of our forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion. It is noticeable, in most deprecate discussion, were by no means sparing the open the confidence in the leader of our forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion. It is noticeable, in owderceate discussion, were by no means sparing the open through the public confidence in the leader of wimpair public confidence in the leader of wimpair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to "impair mont, and certainly did their full share to back them. It will do nobody much harm, pretty well, notwithstanding this criticism. It has merits to back them. It will do nobody much harm, promised them. It will do nobody much harm, and the leads our boys on to victory, as he has promised them, the country will take ample care of this fame, and give him the degree of credit to which as the share of the country to continue to stand by him, as it and when he leads our boys on to victory, is complete and decisive. Great quantities of stores, and mont

There are differences of opinion in regard to Gen. McClellan's recent address to his troops; but on the whole, it has experienced from the press and people a negative reception. The general opinion is, that it were better unwritten. There is an expression in it especially unhappy. He says: "—you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well." Is this so? When the battle-field of Ball's so well." Is this so? When the battle-field of Ball's way recently expended by our troops, they found. so neell." Is this so? When the battle-field of Ball's Bluff was recently occupied by our troops, they found on it the whitening bones of our soldiers who fell in that eaggreenent. The "brave foes," the "foemen worthy of the steel" of our troops, had left the bodies of our men unburied. Is such conduct becoming a brave foe? Let the reader judge. We will praise General McClellan for whatever he achieves, even if it should be at the conclusion of a waning rebellion; but we cannot subscribe to such sentiments as the one noticed above.—Miners' Journal.

BULL RUN AND MANASSAS.

Prof. Mattison, for the benefit of the Sunday-School connected with the congregation of which he is the pastor, gave a lecture Wednesday evening in his church in Forty fleet street, near the last he has recently visited. He gave an account of his experience in the City of Alexandria, previous to his visit, and a description of the slave-pen there, fragments of word from the doors of which, and a piece of the whipping-post, he exhibited as relies. White on his journey toward Centreville he made a poor slave girl suffering from a diseased spine, and in such a condition that she could move along but slowly and with great pain at each step, yet her master compelled her to walk from morning until night. He master compelled her to walk from morning until night. He master campelled her to walk from morning until night. He poor creature could be placed in some charitable institution at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortifications in and about Washington, and gave an excellent description of the Rebel fortifications at Centreville, Bull Run, and Manassas. In the course of his remarks he exhibited relices consisting of knives, shot, maps, and so forth, which he had picked up in the deserted camp of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden group BULL RUN AND MANASSAS

New York, April 2, 1862. WM. HENRY BURR.

A Cincinnati paper says: Mr. M. L. C. Hopkins, a Cincinnati merchant on a visit to Washington, has obtained one of the celebrated Centreville "Quakers," and has forwarded it home.

How GENERAL McCook CONCILIATES THE REB-How General McCook Concillates the Rep-els. The Nashville Patriot states that a considera-ble number of fugitive slaves are following the army on its march southward through Tennessee, in the hope of being ultimately freed. "The action of the army leaders on this subject," says the Patriot, "is of vast importance to the owners of slaves." A gentle-man, who has just tested the matter, reports that they are disposed to be just and honorable. We audue:—

"He visited the camp of Gen. McCook, in Maury "He visited the camp of Gen. McCook, in Maury county, in quest of a fugitive, and that officer, instead of throwing obstacles in the way, afforded him every facility for the successful prosecution of his search. That General treated him in a very courteous and gentlemauly manner, as also did Gen. Johnson and Capt. Blake, the Brigade Provost Marshal. Their conduct was in all respects that of high-toned gentlemen, desirous of discharging their duties promptly and honorably. It is impossible for the army to prevent slaves from following them; but whenever the fugitives come into the lines of General McCook, they are secured, and a record made of their names and the names of their owners. All the owner has to do is simply to apply in owners. All the owner has to do is simply to apply in person or through an agent, examine the record, or look at the slaves, and if he finds any that belong to him, take them away.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to make these statements, which acquit the Federal army and its officers of conniving at the escape of slaves."

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The U. S. Senate has passed the bill providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the decisive vote of 29 Yeas to 14 Nays—more than two to one. All the Yeas were Republicans, and we rejoice to state that both Senators from our State were present and voted Yea. Mr. Cowan, of Pensylvania, did not vote, and was probably out of the city. All the anti-Republicans present voted Nay. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, was absent. A most important amendment moved by Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the Rebellion shall receive any of the compensation provided by this bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves of the District will be light indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make oath that he has not aided the rebellion, but his oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted providing that, in taking testimony before the Commissioners whom the bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment was also adopted appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere. As the bill provides that "all persons held to service or labor," we infer that the passage of this bill through the House, and its approval by the voluntary emigration of the manumitted Netropolis without further delay.

Champions of Impartial Liberty! let us thank God and take courage! The world does move!—New York Tribene.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10

TERRIPLE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG, TENN Beauregard Attacks the Federal Troops, but is Defeated and Driven Back — Immense Loss on Both Sides — A Complete Victory.

CHICAGO, April 8. Information was received here CHICAGO, April 8. Information was received here to-night, that on the 6th inst. the rebel force under General Beauregard attacked our forces under General Grant. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were driven in by the attack, but as our reserves were brought into action the lost ground was regained, and the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

New York, April 9. A special dispatch to the Her-ald, dated Pittsburg via Fort Henry, April 9th, 3.20 A. M., says one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete route of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak Sun-day morning.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered, a playing agrees, the field himself.

Among the killed on the rebel side was their Gen-Among the killed on the recet side was their Gen-eral-in-Chief Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by sev-eral rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had an arm shot off. Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible

at present to obtain the names.

Gen. Sherman had two horses shot from under him, and Gen. McClernand shared like dangers; also Gen. Hurlburt, each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes. Our loss of officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to obtain the names.

New York, April 7. Port Royal letters report stirring intelligence from North Edisto. The rebels came down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off, at night, nearly an entire company of the 55th off, at night, nearly an entire company of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment which was on Little Edisto

Island as a picket.

Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeded in burning that, and surrounded the picket, killing three, wounding a dozen, and capturing about 30. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then several skirmishes have taken place. Ample reinforcements will be sent directly by Gen. Benham. Col. Fellows, 3d N. H. regiment, goes to command the post. Island as a picket.

post.

Fifteen men of the 46th New York volunteers were captured, together with a field piece, on Wilmington Island in the Savannah river. Col. Rosa took the responsibility of conducting 30 men on a reconnoissance on Wilmington Island, without orders. He was any sponsibility of conducting 30 men on a reconnoissance on Wilmington Island, without orders. He was sur-rounded by a superior force of rebels and half his men captured. All the officers and the balance of the men escaped. The field piece was lost, and is doubtless now on exhibition in Savannah.

The Plot at Baltimore against President In Memorial.

The Plot at Baltimore against President Intelligence of this city was the Orsini who undertook to slay President Lincoln on his journey to the capital in February, 1861, and it is possible he was one of the plotters; but it has come out on a recent trial of a man named Byrne, in Richmond, that he was the captain of the band that was to take the life of Mr. Lincoln. This Byrne used to be a notorious gambler of Baltimore, and emigrated to Richmond shortly after the 19th of April, of bloody memory. He was recently arrested in Jeff Davis's capital on a charge of keeping a gambling house, and of disloyalty to the creber traitor's pretended government. Wigfall testified to Byrne's loyalty to the rebel cause, and gave in evidence that Byrne was the captain of the gang who were to kill Mr. Lincoln, and upon this evidence, it appears, he was let go. Of course, to be guilty to cover up all other sins against society and the divine law."

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, suddenly, at Peterboro', N. H., on Thursday morning, March 27, Catharine Putnam, formerly of Boston, aged 84 years and 8 months.

A woman of the ancien regime; stately in person, gracious in consideration, sparkling in her talk. Vivacious as a child, and as innocent of any malice, after the world's way—charming through caprices which won us to laugh at, as well as with her—aweet as the sweetest June morning in temper, and of a benefectore as unfailing as the mountain cloud—Catharine Putnam calls for a memorial, complete and elequent. Her clear and wonderfully enlightened mind kept all its power to the last; and it was characteristic of the long life, that self-possession stayed with her till her eyes closed, and her last conscious act was to gather the fragments that had fallen from her already stricken had.

The erectness of her carriage seemed to symbolize the sure kindness on which all relied. The delicate propriety of her toilet to the last hinted at the ingrained ladyhood, and the last conscious act was to gat

The Washington Republican says, 97 "contrabands" arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, having been sent there from General Banks's command. They had been employed by the Government on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Three of them had been the more and Ohio railroad. Three of them had been the slaves of ex-Senator Mason at Winchester, two of them had been the slaves of Hon. C. G. Faulkner at Martinsburg. These "contrabands" were received and taken care of by the colored people of Philadelphia, many of whom are wealthy. Some of the "contrabands" had money which they had earned working for the Government. One of them had upwards of one hundred dollars. Some lewd fellows of the baser sort in Philadelphia endeavored to get up an excitement against their being brought to that city, but without much success.

AMONG THE FAITHLESS. A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Nashville, Tenn., says: "Nashville is still down with the sulks. Groups of the disconsolate stand on the corners of the streets and about the hotels, refusing to be comforted—the rebel Rachels! The negroes are our only friends as a class. In their friendship there is no exception or limit."

At a time when Boston assists was evaluated beautiful and the sulface of the sulfa

From Washington, the report comes that Mar-

ditional statement that an active business is going on in the sale and transportation of slaves from the District of Columbia to Maryland dealers.—N. Y. Tribune. On Saturday, two persons in Washington attempted to arrest as a slave a servant of an officer in the 7th New York Cavalry, a free man from the West Indies. Detected in the act, they came near being lynched, but were rescued by the military guard, sent to the Provost Marshal, and afterward confined in the One to whom she was to

ntral guard house. A few days since the pickets along the Lower BY A rew days since the pickets along the Lower Potomac and Chesapeake Bay were drawn in by Gen. Hooker. The rebel sympathizers in Lower Maryland took this as an intimation that the U. S. forces were about to leave, and immediately commenced to send slaves to Virginia for the rebel service. Gen. Hooker ordered the arrest of six or eight of the ringleaders, who are among the most prominent citizens of that section.

It is reported that Gen. Hooker authorized slaveholders to enter his camp on the Potomae and re-cover their negroes. Gen. Sickles ordered the slave-bunters out of camp, amid the loud cheering of the

Letters say the roads to Washington are black with contrabands. They are coming not in squads, but in battalions.

last, from Philadelphia, with a black captain and crew—not a white person on board. This is the first case of the kind in that city.

have been delivered, but the clergyman was fore-warned, and escaped injury by non-appearance, where-upon the rioters dispersed.

DIED—In Watertown, April 3, of consumption, Walter S. McLauthlin, aged 32 years, 9 months, son of Lewis and Polly McLauthlin of Pembroke.

The citizens of Cincinnati cannot brook the outrage perpetrated upon the good name of their city by the recent mob at the Opera House, on the occasion of the appearance of Wendell Phillips, and so have sent him an invitation to repeat his lecture in that city on his return East, when they pledge themselves, it there him through?" selves to "see him through.

REBEL GENERALS FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The Salem Gazette says Massachusetts has furnished four generals for the rebel army, namely: Wm. H. Chase Whiting, Albert G. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, and Mansfield Lovell, son of the late Surgeon General

The members of the 2nd Illinois cavalry, who ok possession of Columbus, have taken charge of e printing materials which the rebel editors left be-nd, and issue a neat little sheet called the Federal ut, which bears the particularly appropriate motto-"In Dixie's land we'll take our stand, And live and die in Dixie."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER. We regret to report the death of Mr. Abel Tompkins, a prominent Boston bookseller and publisher, especially of Universalist works. He was widely known and esteemed by the denomination to which he belonged, and his store has been for years a kind of religious exchange, where prominent preachers and writers of the Universalist faith were accustomed to congregate.—

A spirit-crown is on thy brow, Thou who were there a child."

In Fall River, April 3d, Miss Hannah E. Stoddard, in the slave, and the sick and suffering around her, have lost a faithful and devoted friend, and the Anti-Slavery cause an energetic and untiring laborer. Ever true to her convictions of right, she

o'clock Monday morning, the Sagamore cottage on Beach street, Lynn, belonging to the estate of the late Alonzo Lewis, Esq., was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be stayed the building was nearly consumed. The widow of Mr. Lewis, and her child, of some four years, were the only occupants of the house at the time of the fire, and to the associated to the support of the promain of the fire and to the associate that the support of the promain of the fire and to the associate that the support of nearly consumed. The widow of Mr. Lewis, and her child, of some four years, were the only occupants of the house at the time of the fire, and to the sagacity of a small dog they are undoubtedly indebted for their lives. The fire broke out in a small ell of the building contiguous to the room where Mrs. Lewis and her child were skeeping, and the barking and noise made by the dog awoke Mrs. Lewis, who found her room filled with smoke. She had just time to take her child from the room ere the flames reached it.

The house is insured at the Saugus Matual. Circumstances make it probable that the fire was incendiary.—Boston Traveller.

has done much, by the pecuniary assistance it has rendered, to promulgate genuine anti-lavery truth in our city, between the fire and individuality of character, she conscientiously pursued her own path of duty, and always rejoiced at any opportunity to serve, in however humble a manner, the same of the down-trodden and oppressed.

In this city, April 2, Sanan Onley, aged 17.

April 3d, Geberneue Louise Marshall, daughter of Ita and Louise Nell Gray, aged 5 years and 7 days.

New Haven, April 6. The election in this State is overwhelmingly Union and Republican—so much so as to make the details unimportant. More than two-thirds of the Legislature are supposed to be Union and Republican. Not one Democratic Senator is supposed to be elected. The whole Union and Republican State ticket is supposed to be elected by over 5000 majority. Cornelius S. Bushnell, of the "Monitor" celebrity, and David J. Peck, both Union men, one Republican and the other Democrat, are elected rep-Republican and the other Democrat, are elected representatives from this city, over Tilton E. Doolittle and James Gallagher, old line Democrats.

The Rhode Island election, which took place on the 2d, ended in the choice of Gov. Sprague and the other State officers, without opposition. The Gov-ernor's patriotic conduct in regard to the war has made everybody friendly to him.

STAMPEDE OF MR. MASON'S SLAVES. The slaves present to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 221 Washington St., Boston. of James M. Mason, a recent inmate of Fort Warren, now in England, have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is currently reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane from the various family misfortunes.

of her toilet to the last hinted at the ingrained ladyhood,

You could not confer a greater kindness on her than to

So did the poor student, thumbing a worn grammar, the young minister, or the soldier arming at his country's call. But still more bountiful was the quick flow of her

Yet these are the loyal friends that we thrust out of ord, she had known how, by a mere personal magnetism, our camps, and insist upon restoring to bondage. parlor was an academy, and a man with a thought, more precious in her sight than the owner of hid treasure.

shal Lamon is busily engaged exercising his power for the rendition of negro fugitives to their masters; the latest case being that of a black man who had joined his precarious fortune with a company of the 4th New York Artillery; and with this report we have the additional structure with a company of the 4th New York Artillery; and with this report we have the additional structure with a company of the 4th New York Artillery; and with this report we have the additional structure with a company of the str tokens of tender if distant remembrance. With correspondents scattered over half the world, with a memory that embraced the active life of three generations, her very pres-ence gave character and attraction to the little country town, where her table scated all the guests who could fin

> One to whom she was tender as a mother, and dear as she was tender, pens these weak words-waiting for a worthier tribute. С. И. D.

> > OBITUARY.

It pains us to hear of the death of Gerrit Smith Ham-BLETON, only son of Thomas and Alice Eliza Hambleton, of Upper Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. He was among the Pennsylvania volunteers, sent to Port Royal, S. C., where he died of typhoid fever, on the 30th of January, aged 22 years. His remains were interred at Longwood, on Sunday, Feb. 16th; when a large concourse assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and of sympathy with his be-reaved parents and other kindred. Of his character, it is enough to say that it was worthy of the name he bore, and fitted to excite the most glowing hopes as to his future career. A writer in the Chester County Times bears this ter timony :-

last, from Philadelphia, with a black captain and crew—not a white person on board. This is the first case of the kind in that city.

"Seldom is it our sad experience to mourn the loss of one so truly good and talented—one who was so universally beloved—so faithful and true a friend—such a dutiful and loving son and brother. Highly educated, and gifted by nature, he was fitted to adorn almost any position in life; his inclination led him to perfer a professional career, and, preparatory to entering thereon, he had availed himself of the opportunity of teaching as a means of self-discipline and improvement. In this capacity he was highly successful, and much beloved—eccapying a lucrative position, which he felt it his duty to resign that he might minister to the comfort of his parents, and relieve them of care in their declining years; and when his home and country were in danger, and freedom still further imperilled, the same conscientions and then showed him into the flue of a brick kiln, where he was subsequently found just alive by his parents.

"The Conmon Council of Nashville, by a vote of 16 to 1, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

"The Common Council of Nashville, by a vote of 16 to 1, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

"The Common Council of Nashville, by a vote of 16 to 1, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the comfort of his parents, and relieve them of care in their declining years; and when his home and country were in danger, and freedom still further imperilled, the same onseitentions and relieve them of care in their declining years; and when his home and country were in danger, and freedom still further imperilled, the same conscientions more on the duty called him far away from that loved home and its endearing ties. He said there was not one latterative feature to him in camp life, or the duties pertaining thereto; that nothing but a sense of duty would have induced him to enter the service. If the duties pertai "Seldom is it our sad experience to mourn the loss of

DIED-In Watertown, April 3, of cons n WALTE

In Newburyport, April 2, FREDERICK, son of RICHARD and MARY PLUMER, aged 18 years.

He delighted in doing little acts of kindness to this class Mr. Lincoln and the Slaves. Wendell Phillips his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory, that a request was made by several pauper his memory. in particular. It was a touching and affecting tribute to represents President Lincoln as saying that "the negro who has once touched the hem of the Government's garment shall never again be a slave."

his memory, that a request was made by several pauper boys at the Alms House to be permitted to walk to his grave; and their wish was gratified. He had a strong af-Referring to the immunity granted to rebels in Washington, a distinguished Senator is reported to have remarked a day or two ago: "One has no rights here waless he is a rebel!"

early a period; while we feel assured the language of their "We know thou art not far away, Thou child our hearts deplore ;

Thou child our hearts deplore;
For, ever since thy dying day,
We feel thee more and more.
Thou art a glorious angel now,
An angel meek and mild;
A spirit-crown is on thy brow.
Thou who wert here a child."
[Ed. Lib.

left a popular church on account of its pro-slavery posi-FIRE IN LYNN-NARROW ESCAPE. At about two tion, and, with the touchstone of anti-slavery truth, she

Ira and Louisa Nell Gray, aged 5 years and 7 days.

An uncommonly promising child. She was not only the pet of the household, but also of the whole neighborhood

"Where the touch of her gentle hand Doth brighten the harp in the Spirit land, Where she waits for us, with the angel band, Over the starry way."

"Borne her gently to her rest,
And gently heaped the flowery sod—
Left her body to the dust,
Her spirit to her God."

NOTICE .- All communications relating to the business of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and with regard to the Publications and Lecturing Agencies of the American Anti-Slavery Society, should be addressed for the

NOTICE .- Members of the American, Pennsylvaa, Western, or Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, contributing annually to the funds of either of these Societies, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Report of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Slavery History of the John Brown Year, by sending a request to that effect to SANUEL MAY, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston, and enclosing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, viz., fourteen

REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. - MARGARET B. BROWN, M. D., and WM. Symington Brown, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be conthe above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4 o'eleck, P. M.

MERCY R. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children, References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Plymouth, Sunday, April 13. Gloucester, Milford.

EST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS .- Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON of Philadelphia, who has commenced a brief course of Anti-Slavery lecturing in New England, will speak in the city of PROVIDENCE, on Sunday next, 13th ast., morning and evening. In the morning, the meeting will be at Pratt's Hall.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture at Reading. Mass., in the Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening next, at 7

Woman's Rights under the Law.

THREE LECTURES. DELIVERED IN BOSTON, JANUARY, 1861, BY MRS. C. H. DALL,

AUTHOR OF 'Woman's Right to Labor," "Historical Pictures Re-touched," etc.

16mo. cloth, sixty-three cents.

"An eloquent protest. Mrs. Dall maintains her positions with energy and skill. Her rhetoric is pointed by earnest-ness of conviction, and her historical illustrations are well chosen."—N. Y. Tribane.

"The present work will not disappoint those who have formed the highest estimate of her qualifications to write upon whatever relates to woman. She has invested her subject with an interest akin to that of the highest works of fiction or art."—Anti-Slavery Standard.

"These three lectures evince much research, careful hought, and carnest feeling."—Christian Register. "She has an earnest purpose, large command of facts, and a power of satire which gives a relish to all she writes." —Portland Transcript.

"No one, we are sure, can read the studious and freight-d leaves of Mrs. Dall's bright and brave little volume, in cordial and generous spirit, without receiving exalted bristian impulses."—Boston Transcript. "We find ourselves constantly regretting that there is of more of it."—Home Journal.

"We welcome this book, not only for its large informa-tion, but because it is a woman's view of a subject on which women have seldom written."—Worcester Spy. "Mrs. Dall is neither a visionary nor a fanatic. Her rguments in this volume are intensely practical."—Nor-lk County Journal.

"This is an unostentatious little book, without rant or exaggeration. She makes a very powerful argument for the repeal of all laws which mix up the question of sex with the rights of property, liberty, and life."—Aew York

"This is an earnest, and in many respects elequent, protest against exiting laws."—Congregationalist.

"Mrs. Dall's books abound in the most curious and interesting information. Their tone is the reverse of truculent. They are the most womanly books about women."

—G. W. Cartis, in Harpers' Weekly.

"We hove all our readers will preuse this therough and

"We hope all our readers will peruse this thorough and loquent treatise."—New York Christian Inquirer.

"Mrs. Dall has done a good work in collecting valuable facts, and arranging them, as in this book, with ability."—
Unitarion Monthly. Unitarion Monthly.

"She crowds into these lectures a great deal of historics linformation; and no candid reader will deny that she fully vindicates her claim to be heard."—Monthly Miscel-

lany.

"We cordially commend the book for the importance of its subject-matter, its wealth of material and fact, its straightforward carnestness of purpose, and its purity of style. It has also the unusual quality of making the reader regret that there is not more of it."—Christian Exam-

sistence in pleading it; a calm tone, coupled with pro-found conviction and strong feeling, a chastened spirit and a resolute purpose, can purchase success. Mrs. Dall is doomed to no failure."—Free-Will Baptist Quarterly.

Published by WALKER, WISE & CO., BOSTON, Sent PREE BY MAIL on receipt of price. April 11.

IN ONE VOLUME - PATHOLOGY

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS. BY RUSSELL T. TRALL, M. D.

SEXUAL ORGANISM, AND ITS

HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT, J. C. JACKSON, M. D.

THE authors of this book, it is confidently asserted, have had more esperience in successfully treating diseases of the sexual organism than any other physicians in America: and, in writing this work, they new offer to the public the full benefit of that experience; thus supplying a long-felt want, and furnishing a valuable book, free from every thing that is quackish; one which will enable the reader to treat successfully, and permanently cure, any disease of the reproductive organs, without swallowing any drug, or feeing any doctor whatever; and, more than that, a book which, if read by the young, will prevent the diseases which it so ably treats.

drug, or feeing any doctor whatever; and, more than thus, a book which, if read by the young, will present the diseases which it so ably treats.

This book ought to be in every family in the land; and especially should it be possessed by every young person who is sexually diseased. To purchase it of a responsible dealer is infinitely wiser, on the part of such diseased person, than to send money to any of the scores of advertisers who fill the newspapers with their specious but deceptive notices.

The following reasons why this book should be purchased by the sick, in preference to any remedy offered to them, are respectfully submitted:

1. The good fame of the authors is as wide as the continent: they are known to be truthful men, who place principle paramount to fees, and who would not consent to write any thing which they did not know to be truth; while their theory is proved to be practically correct from the fact that they do curk their sick ones after they have been given over by other physicians as incurably diseased.

2. The book is in no sense an advertisement, or an advertising medium, but contains the fallest information which the most exientific and succossful practitioners in the country can impart.

3. The book is for calc only by responsible men; and.

the most scientific and successes processes are try can impart.

3. The book is for sale only by responsible men; and, therefore, whoever should remit money to them would get that for which it was remitted. It is beautifully bound in substantial library style; is handsomely prifted on the best of paper; contains elegant and accurate steel engraved likenesses of the authors; and makes an octave volume

likenesses of the authors; and makes an octave volume of 550 pages.

Price, Three Dollans; which should be remitted by mail, or otherwise sent, to the following-named booksellers, who should be ordered to send the book by express; this being the safest way to transmit valuable books. If you wish the book sent by mail, however, you must enclose twenty-seven cents extra in stamps to pay postage.

Three Dollans, therefore, sent to the following-named persons, will insure the book by first expressy or \$3.27 will pay for it pre-paid by mail; or hand this advertisement to your nearest bookseller, and request him to order it for you.

Send orders, with the money, as above, to-B. LEVERETT EMERSON, PUBLISHER.

129 Washington Street, Boston, Copies may be procured of Dr. TRALL, at the lec-

Also for sale by all booksellers and news-dealers every Boston, April 11.

IETF What is claimed for this valuable work we endorse as to the vital importance of the topics discussed, the val-ue of the advice and information communicated, the judi-cious manner in which the investigation is conducted, and the experience and ability of Drs. TRALL and JACKSON. -Ed. Lib.

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For the Liberator A VISION OF SCEPTRES. I had a dream ; yet was not all a dream. I saw the earth untilled; for men were few A scattered handful, tending flocks and herds, Living in caves and dens among the rocks, Or sheltering in huts from the wild beasts, That ranged at will over the lonely plain Rending their hapless prey. Man's lofty front

No longer awed the savage; for he was

But little raised above the animals

And then I saw a lordly form arise, Strong in his youthful courage; and he called The scattered, trembling herdsmen to his side, And into every fainting heart he breathed A courage like his own. They formed rude weapons,-Spears, darts, and arrows, and with them subdu Their enemies, the fierce and ravenous beasts. His grateful comrades made their leader king ; And the first sceptre was a hunting-spear.

I saw upon a spacious plain, high walls Guarding a city's wealth ; I saw the fields Waving with golden harvests; I beheld Its glad inhabitants pass in and out, And good and aged men, revered alike For justice, truth and wisdom, calmly sit, Like that most patient patriarch at the gates, While listening crowds surrounded them, to hear Their well-considered, just and wise decrees. Not long the vision gave this lovely scene, For, o'er the distant hills, I, shuddering, saw Fierce men draw near, on evil deeds intent, Thousands on thousands pressing eager on. I saw rich harvests trodden under foot By the wild creatures man's own skill had tamed For man's peculiar service ; but they now Helped him to spoil that earth he had subdued I saw the trembling weak ones leave their cots, And crowd within the city walls for shelter; I saw the brave, the strong, the desperate Prepare to meet the cruel foe. They fought For home, and for home-ties, and household loves. But war without, and famine in their walls, Thinned the heroic ranks; and pity cried, "Yield, and preserve the lives of those ye love! The young, the brave, the strong, bent the proud knee Before the haughty victor, who pass'd on O'er prostrate hearts, the steps to his proud throne : And the next sceptre was the blood-stained sword

I saw mankind the abject slaves of Force And Fraud : I saw them bend before a statue. And call it "God!" I saw them even bow Before the image of the very brute ; ALL - even the wisest, who paid outward homage, Even while their secret heart was filled with scorn-All but one little nation, who refused Such worship, and who called themselves the Chose Of the One God, Jehovah, but who loved Their sullen pride before their own God's law; I saw the bitter rage gnawing their hearts, When forced to bend beneath the Roman's yoke. And then appeared a meek, but glorious Form, The gentle Dove descending on his head, And listening crowds hung on his gracious words. I saw the proud and vengeful conclave meet, Dooming that sacred form to painful death : With mock humility they called the Roman To aid their cruel purpose; I beheld That meckest sufferer fainting 'neath his cross !

Time pass'd, and I beheld even monarchs bow Their gem-crowned heads before the very name Of the once vilified and humble Jew. Jesus of Nazareth, now Christ, the Lord. But men mistook the sceptre of his rule ; Instead of the fair Dove, emblem of Peace The gentle Dove, and the green olive branch, They called the crucifix the Savior's emblem And lowly bowed before that cruel engine; And thus the spirit of the Glad News changed From love to hate, from peace to cruel woe. instead of reigning in the hearts of men, And taming their fleres passions to its sway, And nursing budding virtues into ripenes Proud, cruel men wielded the blood-stained sword. To make disciples to the name of Christ; And the third sceptre was the Crucifix

Again I dreamed. The sisters, Faith and Hope, Vithdrew the misty curtain of the future, And I beheld the reign of Charity-Charity, best and greatest of the Three I saw mankind, with joyful hearts, bow down Beneath the Olive-Branch and snow-white Dove, The only sceptre worthy her meek hand, And Hate, and Wrong, and War were known no more. Tenterden, (Eng.) JANE ASHBY.

> From the Boston Traveller. TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. PEAK,

The Colored Teacher to the Contrabands, whose saintly lift and holy death were described in a recent number of the Bos-

> Washed by the hand of death, Finally, finally, None of the taint is left Drawn from her ancestry A child of a slave's child. Christ's by adoption,

Bowing in death she smiled, Freed from corruption. In her veins hidden.

She ne'er presumed to tread

In paths forbidden. Vaunting no pride of birth-Taunted because of it-Humbly she walked on earth Spurned by the laws of it.

Scorned by the scornful lip, Curled to despite her-She were the whiter !

Doing her duty well, Never a marmur fell From her lips reprovingly !

Looking up-bearing up In at the open gate-Passed by the warden-White as the queenliest, Stainless in purity,

She dwells in security ! O. Events, M. D., Surgeon 20th Indiana Vols.

Fortress Monroe, March 2, 1862.

HYMN.

BY MISS HARRIET L. LADD. Lord, fill our nation with Thy fear : To blinded eyes reveal Thy light Let fall on ears that will not hear, The bugle tones from that far height Where Freedom waits to bless !

Thy voice send o'er the stormy sen; Be " Peace to men " its glad refrain; But grant that peace which makes all free Which brings, through fiery strife and pain, Justice and righteousness !

So shall our land arise in strength And wondrous grace from its new birth : So shall the love of Christ, at length, By steps like this redeem the earth From war and bitterness.

DUTY.

Whene'er a duty waits for thee, With sober judgment view it, And never idly wish it done;

The Tiberator.

THE PARABLE OF JONAH.

BY REV. F. S. BLISS. There is much of thrilling interest in the life of

Jonah. There are few passages of history that touch the experiences of living men at so many points as his. We know nothing definite of the time, place or circumstances of his birth or private life. He stands before the renders of the Bible chiefly in connection with a single transaction of his life. Almost the first thing we read of him, we are told that "the word of the Lord came unto Jonah, saying, Arise, go to Nine veh, that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me." But for some reason. perhaps we can never certainly know what it was Jonah did not wish to go. It matters not what the reason was; so averse was he to going, that we are told he rose up to flee from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa, a seaport town and haven on the coast of Palestine, and finding a ship bound for Tarshish, he paid the fare and went aboard to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord. How many such prophets the Lord has in these days! Only it is to be feared they are not all as careful as Jonah was to pay the fare, as they go up and down the world. But in other respects, there are a great many pretended prophets or religiou teachers who resemble Jonah. If the Lord calls them to do any unpleasant duty, as, for example, to rebuke a great and wicked nation for its crimes, or to denounce some popular sin that is entrenched in the laws, the habits, the pride, the prejudices of the people, they flee from His presence. They are not willing to stand against so many; they fear the multitude: they dare not speak out their convictions, or proclaim truths which the prevailing sentiments conlemn. Hence they keep still, and never agitate exciting topics, never stir up living questions. But we will see how they come out in the end.

No doubt Jonah felt, for a little while after he ha taken passage in the ship, that he had escaped most perplexing circumstances, and got into safe quarters. So satisfied was he with his condition, that he strait way went down into the sides of the ship, and, stretching himself, went fast to sleep. We wonder how his conscience would let him sleep, after having so wilfully disobeyed. But his repose was short God was on the sea as well as on the dry land, for He made and rules them both. Perhaps Jonah did not think of that; certainly no such thoughts entered the minds of the managers of the ship when they bargained to carry him; their chief concern was to get the fare, to obtain the profits.

We are told that the Lord sent out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship was like to be broken. We have no reason to think this storm came up in a moment Doubtless it arose as most storms arise. First they saw the clouds gathering in the heavens, and then they heard the pealing of the thunder and the bellowing of the waves. Next came fiery shafts of lightning and sweeping torrents of rain, until at last they seemed to be hurled upon the drifting elements into the very jaws of death. And now fear strikes terror to their hearts. Brave sailors tremble. The hardy mariners, reared amid the clashing waves, accustomed to fierce gales, grow pale, and cry every ship. Meanwhile, Jonah sleeps, in selfish unconsciousness of the danger. The crew toil and pray until all hope is gone, ere they disturb him. They resort to every other means of rescue before they think of the real cause of their trouble. How blind, how stupid they are! And when, as a last resort, their extreme peril drives them to turn to him, what a strange idea they have of the way in which he is to help them. They do not plainly tell him that he is the cause of their danger, that he has basely ruined them and deserves to die. As yet, they have no thought of expelling him from the ship; they are not going to break the "union" between them, to violate the marine "constitution" by which they guaranteed" to carry over all whom they took on board. They were going to have the storm abated in more religious way, and proposed to Jonah a sort of "compromise." "What meanest thou, O sleeper! "Arise, and call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not.' How subservient they were to him! How humble they were in his presence! Not a word of reproof for his guilt did they offer; they did not even hint that he ought to repent of his wickedness before he prayed. They were ready to join with him in a prayermeeting or time of fasting for the common safety They believed with a modern orator, not long since deceased, that when people meet to worship, they never ought to have their consciences stung or their minds perplexed by being reminded of outside, busi-

ness passions and delinquencies. And no doubt Jonah prayed; sure we are that he talked very religiously. "I am a Hebrew," said he; one of God's chosen ones; one of his favorites. "I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, which made the sea and the dry land." This sounds well; he is strictly Orthodox; no "infidel fanatic" he, but one of you sound, conservative men. He believes in none of these wild reform schemes. He is not tinctured in the least with the Ninevitephobia, and does not intend to run mad with zeal to save those poor degraded idolators; they are at best but a lower order of beings. "having no rights that Hebrews are bound to re

spect." Doubtless, while telling them of his reverence for God, he put on a very grave countenance and assume a proper dignity; and it seems his language produced the desired effect, for when they heard it, "the men were exceedingly afraid." So far from being shocked at his blasphemy, they came to regard him with awe, and with trembling voices exclaimed, "Why hast thou done this?"

Understanding the power which his hypocritical

pretensions had given him over his ignorant associates, Jonah now grows bolder, and tells them plainly that he is the cause of their trouble, and that either he or they must go to the bottom. We should suppose e enough, and that they would hesitat no longer. He has frankly told them that there is an irrepressible conflict" between his life and theirs ; that they cannot both continue in the same ship; and has advised them to take him up and cast him into the sea, assuring them that then, and not till then, the sea. will be calm. We are not informed how much of menace there was in Jonah's words. It is not said that he agreed not to resist them, but he presented the issue in plain terms, and was ready to meet it. And yet, strange as it may appear, those men still stand trembling and hesitating. So infatuated are they with Jonah, that they will not lay hands on him. Perhaps some of the more hopeful ones imagined that he would jump overboard of his own accord. The storm increases, the waves rush furiously, the spars are flying in every direction, the ship creaks frightfully at every gust, and has already sprung a leak. But there they stand, crying, "What shall we do unto or for thee? What concession can we make? what peace-offering can we bring, that the sea may be calm unto us?" And now they all row hard again to bring the ship to land, and cry unto the Lord, saying, "We beseech thee, O Lord, we beseech thee, let us not perish for this man's life." But it was all to no purpose; they could not do it. Perhaps they gained a few knots here and there as they approached some port or harbor, but the storm did not pass away; still "the sea wrought and was tempestuous against them." Stupid men! why do they not cast Jonah into the sea, as he has challenged them to do? Perhaps most of them have about concluded that it ought to be done. but then there are some of the crew who are personally interested in him, and threaten to lay down their oars and do nothing to resist the storm if he is touched. And then the captain of the vessel is especially desi-

be that Jonah, having some secret misgivings and fears that all might not be well with him, made the captain take the oath of his office that he would do it.

And so there they are in an evil case; destruction is nearing them every moment, and still they cannot decide what policy to adopt. It is all a mere matter of policy with them. Doubtless, personal interests and pride have great weight. They had undertaken to carry Jonah, and they were ashamed to have it said they could not weather the storm with him aboard. We do not know but the captain and some of his crew owned property in Nineveh, and of course they would not like to have Jonah go and cry against it that it should be overthrown. Such preaching would tend to depreciate its value, if it did not accomplish its ruin. Or they might have had some rich relatives living there, for whose interests they were solicito It may be that they had planned to provide Jonah with a rich parish and a fat salary over in Tarshish and so keep him away from Nineveh, and prevent him from agitating against its crimes. All these plans would be upset if they threw him into the sea. knew God's hand was in their trouble, and they were by no means certain that he would not provide some ship or whale to take him in if they let him go Those were days of miracles, and such things were not so uncommon then as now. And more than this, since the world began, human experience has taught that these agitators are the hardest men to get rid of, of any in the world. They will turn up somewhere into the sea. There is no getting rid of them, unless

they can be corrupted-bought up for money.

But the time at length came when something

be done with Jonah, and that immediately. The fur thest extremity had been reached. Either he alone or the whole crew, ship and all, must go into the deep. And as the very last resort, they "took him up and cast him forth into the sea." They did not do t until they were obliged to, in order to save themselves. They tried every conceivable means to res one him. Murderer though he was at heart a poor wretched, guilty refugee from the presence of God, and blasted with his curse; though he had never done them any thing but evil, and they knew nothing of him but wickedness; though, had it not been for him, they might have had a prosperous voyage and long since reached the shore, yet, so infatuated are they, that they cling to him to the very last. Only to save the ship itself, and after it has been demonstrated. by wretched experience, that it can be saved in no other way, will they give him up. Their motto was, Let Jonah perish rather than the whole crew, for, if the ship goes down, he of course must go in it; but we will save both if we possibly can." But they could not; and so, after a long time and much danger and suffering, they were compelled to do just what they ought to have done at first. True, it was no great credit to them thus to be forced into a compliance with duty. Thus they were guilty of an immense waste of property; and they might have saved themselves a great deal of suffering by doing as they ought. But they deserved it all; it was only a reward of their own works. As soon as they changed their course, they had no trouble. We are informed that when took up Jonah and cast him forth into the sea, the sea ceased from her raging." Not one moment before, but

just then, did it become still. I will not detain you, readers, to explain this par abolic chapter, but leave you to make your own application. I need simply add, that here in our own time and country, we have our Jonah, our Nineveh, and that our ship of state is being furiously driven by the storm. May we learn wisdom by the experience of the ancient mariners ere it is too late!

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION FOR BARN-STABLE COUNTY.

This body met, pursuant to notice, in Masonic Hall, Hyannis, on Saturday, March 15, 1862, at 2 o'clock. P. M. The meeting was called to order and organized by choosing officers, as follows :-

President-EZEKIEL THACHER, of Yarmo Vice Presidents-Alvan Howes, of Barnstable, and Warren Hinckley, of Hyannis Port.

Secretaries-Edwin Coombs and Francis Hinkly, of Hyannis, and Joshua Robbins and John W. Emery, of Harwich.

Messrs. Ezekiel Thacher and Francis Hinkly, and Mrs. Alice Thacher, were, on motion, chosen a Financial Committee.

The inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads were very unfavorable to a large attendance during both days of the meeting, though on Sunday afternoon and evening the attendance was very good-far better than could have been reasonably anticipated under the circumstances. But though the audiences were thus rendered necessarily slim .-especially on the first day,-the various speakers who shared in the deliberations seemed endowed with unusual power. Their utterances were full of inspiration and quickening energy. Of course, any attempt to report them correctly or fully, with the poor fa cilities at the command of the acting Secretary, would be impossible. He must therefore content himself by giving the reader a very meagre and fragmentary account of what was said, giving as nearly the substance of their remarks as possible.

PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H., made the opening address. He dilated upon the wealth and greatness of the country, and its large professions of freedom and equality; yet its greatness was a sham and a delusion, and its democracy a lie. Europe thinks we are a Republic, but we are not. Sh points her liberals to us now in the hour of our basement, and says, "Behold the fruits of democrat-

The right of a State to separate itself from the Government, under just limitations, he held to be positive and absolute. But the manner of doing so must be proper. Nay, he had even said at the first, 'Let the South go!" He could not say so now; neither had he any sympathy with the proposition to

buy off the slaveholders. He spoke with his usual earnestness and at considerable length, and was followed in some well-timed and appropriate remarks by Rev. Daniel Whittemore, a veteran of ninety-one years, well known upon old Cape Cod in "days lang syne," and by Loring F. Moody. The last named gentleman took a very hopeful view of the present state of things in this country felt that good must come out of the conflict, and was not at all inclined to fret at the course of events. were mere passive instruments in the hand of God Whatever is, is right," etc. At the close of his remarks, the Convention adjourned to 71 o'clock.

Convention met in the evening pursuant to adjourn-

ment-Ezekiel Thacher in the chair. Parker Pillsbury took the floor. He animadvorted at some length upon Mr. Moody's position that we were "mere passive instruments," etc. He believed that, in a certain sense, he had as much to do with the affairs of this world as God has. Theoretically, there might be a view in which the doctrine was true; but for all practical purposes it was false and mischievous, and fostered a spirit of indifference and indolence fatal to all reform, which tended to weaken the sense of moral responsibility. We must quicken and keep alive the conscience. There is little danger at th time that the cause of liberty and human progress will sustain injury by an extreme tendency in the minds of men to view only the dark side of things. The danger all came from a public inclination direct ly the opposite of this. "Eternal vigilance is the

What boots it that men be made nominally free by this war, if at its close there is to be returned back upon the country the wreck of a profligate and demoralized army ?-if "none calleth for justice " !-if the nation is to be carried down with the lava current of moral ruin which war is likely to entail upon the country? We cannot cast out the devil of Slavery by the devil; we must cast it out by Jesus. Waiting rous to fulfil his contract to carry him over. It may for a "military necessity" will not do it. See how

guilty the North has been !- even more guilty than lican or Democratic administrations; in peace or abolishing slavery under the war power? And is manifestation of improved public sentiment in favor not this the utmost virtue that it proposes to practice? of Liberty and Justice, and against the crimes and Not because slavery is a crime, and ought to be abol-cruelties of the Southern oppressors, our demand ished: but because we shall be ruined if we don't.

War teaches terrible instructions. In it, soldiers are constantly taught by example to override and manity, and according to the laws of the living God." trample upon law, liberty and humanity. What to them is the inviolability of property !—what to them as garnered up in Presbyterianism, Methodism, Con he sacredness of human life

vigilance, it must go by the board. The general shed. It is only through compliance with the laws of

E. H. Heywood, of Boston, who arrived by the evewhole, to take a hopeful view of our national affairs. A marvellous change has taken place all over the North, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, since the Abolitionists of Boston were beset by a mob at Tremont Temple a year ago.

The Abolitionists are sometimes charged with having begun the war. When a father takes his refractory and disobedient son across his knee, suppose that son should say, "Look here, father,-who began this 'ere war?" The Government began this war, by planting the seeds of it in the Constitution. Mr. Heywood's remarks were of exceeding inter-

est, but unfortunately, the Secretary's notes of them were not as full as those which were preserved of his

speeches of the succeeding day.

Mr. Moody followed. He referred to some of the an extract from a Democratic journal, in which the editor uttered the prediction that the Government would not be sustained by the North in putting down the rebellion. He read also a beautiful prophetic poem by Whittier, as an offset to the trease guage contained in the paragraph first read. He also illustrated the blindness and fanaticism of those who charged the responsibility of the war upon the Abolitionists by supposing that in a certain city an alarm of fire is sounded; the firemen awake, and rubbing their eyes, get up and run impetuously to the rescue with their engines, cursing at every step those who gave the alarm, and telling them if they had no raised such a pother, there would have been no fire When Mr. Moody had concluded, the meeting adurned to Sunday morning, at 104 o'clock.

Convention met on Sunday morning, as per adurnment-Alvan Howes in the chair.

Mr. Heywood led off in a speech of much force and loquence. The highest office, he said, is not to be President, but to be right. Dr. South-side Adams worships in the creed of St. Augustine-a woollyheaded theology! Majorities, he said, determined nothing. God still wields the thunderbolts of Justice, though Satan secedes, with all hell at his command.

Lying was one of the "fine arts" of war. Men call it strategy. The world had not advanced very far. army as Major-General Jesus! He should have enlisted a body of Zouaves in Palestine, and marched attempts to walk, it is clumsy? Does she not rather against Herod and Pilate!

Mr. Pillsbury followed Mr. Heywood, criticising senold Douglas, were he living, would have to go down he disturbed.

to-day. Abraham Lincoln and that Jezebel wife of do not try to defeat them. Jeff. Davis and his pirates know also the plans and purposes of the North. and they fear Lincoln and his whole army less than they did John Brown with his handful of twenty men. Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

On calling the Convention to order in the afternoon Edwin Coombs presented the two following resolu-

Resolved. That this Convention utterly repudiates the doctrine, very commonly assented to, that "obedience to wicked laws is the duty of the citizen so long as such laws remain on the statute-book"; and that we here renew our solemn protest against the shame less and atheistical assumption that any prince, potentate or power whatsoever can by any decree or law justly deprive a citizen or subject of his rights, or him by God's higher law.

Resolved. That the day has now arrived, and the thropic legislation; and that it becomes the imperative duty of Government to "proclaim liberty to the

lutions, which were also received for discussion :-

prerogative of any loyal citizen of the Government, wood's admission? any, even of the revolted and most rebellious of the States.

ists, faithful and true, continue to inscribe on our dier, whose life must pay for her ease! tanner "No Union with Slaveholders, under Repub- Mr. Heywood objected to Mr. Pillsbury's general

uth!--and can it now hope for salvation by war, in North or South; and though joyful at every still is, that every slave be immediately emancipated not as a " military necessity," but " in the name of hu-Resolved, That the popular religion of the North,

the sacredness of human life?

The nation has reached a fearful crisis of its disunation of Baptists, that has for thirty years resisted ase; and if physician or nurse abate one iota of their the demands of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and maintained almost unbroken ministerial and sacraprofligacy of this nation—it must and it will be punholding churches of the South, but is now engaged Humanity and Justice that salvation can come. Mr. in butchering in battle the very brethren with wh netimes delivers a lecture upon the "Lost but a little while ago it ate and drank the commun Arts": Mr. Pillsbury wondered if he included Re- bread and wine, is now too clearly seen to be a compound of worldly conformity, hypocritical pretence, and unblushing wickedness and disregard of the claims ning train, was here announced, and invited to ad- of humanity, to be longer mistaken by any except dress the meeting. He was, he said, inclined, on the such as are given up to strong delusion to believe it lies, that they may suffer the fatal consequences.

Mr. Moody here obtained the floor, and read a extract from a journal in his possession in regard to John Brown: after which, he presented his views upon the two conflicting ideas, Slavery and Freedom, in which he endeavored to show that good must com out of it; that it exhibited only a crisis of the nation's disease, etc.

At the close of Mr. Moody's speech, Mr. Pillsbury occupied a few moments in discussing the duties, responsibilities and office of the Abolitionists,—their progress, &c. From the first, they had encountered ition from the Church, which had never ceased to malign and persecute them. It was a long time before the Church could be got to say that slavery was even an evil; another long pause, and the Abol prophecies of Democrats and Abolitionists, and read tionists drove them to admit that it was a sin. It came hard, like pulling teeth, but it came at last. This admission caused them a split in the Methodist denomination. But we are not to think, because the Church begins at last to come to its senses, that the millennium has come. O, no! there is work to be done in her by Abolitionists for this many a day; and they must still drink the sacrament of suffering, as the

> The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied in a short address by Mr. Coombs, of which the Secretary has preserved no note On motion, adjourned to 71 o'clock, evening

soldier must drink his.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Heywood led in the deliberations of the evening. He took occasion to object to that clause of Mr. Pillsbury's second resolution in which it was asserted that "the position and purpose of the Federal Government remain unchanged." The President, in his late message, had certainly taken a step forward. He had proposed the adoption by Congress of a resolution "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may doesn't like thick lips and a woolly head; but he adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery."-a measure which he would not have recommended six months ago. And he furthermore says, in his message, that "such means as may seem indispensable, or may ob viously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come." Mr. Heywood submitted whether this was not a very distinct intimatiyet it had advanced. Massachusetts had not even cut that if the border slave States did not see fit to adopt er eye-teeth yet upon the question of human rights. emancipation, with such encouragement from the Jesus marched to Calvary with his cross. By the Federal Government, such emancipation would then example of his professed disciples in these days, he be accomplished under the war power. He (Mr should have marched to Jerusalem at the head of an H.) would not be unreasonably captious. Does a mother box the ears of her child because, in its first

rejoice at, and encourage, its earliest efforts? In his view, Mr. Heywood said, the President's re- Mr. Heywood commented upon the President's ent message had signs of hope in it. There were recommendation to colonize the slaves. It would other hopeful signs also. Edward Everett, Caleb keep eight Great Easterns constantly employed, ply-Cushing, and the New York Herald had risen for ing each once a month, to transport even the annual prayers! This is not anarchy which we see. These increase. Colonize the slaves!-why, they are a part clouds show a silver lining. It is the pouring out of of the continent! You might as well talk of colothe sixth vial of the Apocalypse, to be succeeded by nizing the hands and leaving the arms-of colonizing the stomach and leaving the mouth. There were five thousand blacks in Kansas, not one of whom had verely the course of the Republican party, declaring that their platform had sunk so low that Stephen Artress Monroe are more than self-sustaining. The blacks in the West Indies export annually \$27 per a whole flight of stairs to get to it. The first use the man; the whites here in the North export but \$13 per Republicans made of their power was the offer of a man. Yet the New York Herald says the blacks in uaranty to the slave States that slavery should not the West Indies do nothing but lie upon their backs, and look up into the blue sky! Proof this, is it not, We need for these times, he said, words of fearful that they are smarter, lying upon their backs, than the universal Yankee nation

The sacrifices of the war he next referred to. The his know all the plans and purposes of the South, and expenses of the war, should it be ended by early summer, would not be less than \$700,000,000, while it would be a fair estimate to place the sacrifice of human life at three hundred thousand souls. And yet this was as nothing compared with the demoralization of a vast army of volunteers soon to be turned back upon the country.

You talk about reconciling North and South upon me basis short of the abolition of slavery. might as well attempt to reconcile Paradise and Perdition. It is the negro who marshals your soldiers Whoever would purchase peace by restoring the old Union, with slavery in it, is a traitor. You think to restore peace by putting down anti-slavery;-you cannot do it. Put down anti-slavery! You might as well get up a mob of owls and bats to put out the

sun! Mr. Pillsbury, after offering some remarks upon the finances of the Convention, paid a compliment to Sen absolve him from the moral obligations imposed upon ator Wilson for his faithful labors thus far to cleans the sanctuary of the nation of its slave pens. He then proceeded to say that it was not the cry of peace that opportunity is presented, for a more humane and phi-alarmed him; but it was the acceptance by the Gov ernment of terms even more dangerous, under the name of peace, under the plea of restoring the old captive," and "let the oppressed go free"; and while Union. Therefore it was that he said amen when his ing this, there is imposed upon it the equal duty of friend Heywood declared that whoever would restore providing, with a liberal and benevolent hand, for the the old Union, with slavery in it, was a traitor. The exigencies likely to arise from the adoption of such a President had said, substantially, in his late message "If you rebels will lay down your arms and co On motion, they were received for discussion; after back into the Union, the war will be ended; and furwhich, Parker Pillsbury presented the following reso-thermore, if you will emancipate your slaves gradually, we will pay you for it." That is the utmost that Resolved, That in the main issues presented in the he dares to propose, under the Constitution. He is present conflict, the North may be wholly right and very careful to say, that "such a proposition on the the South wholly wrong; but this only convicts the part of the Federal Government sets up no claim of North of being just as vile and guilty as the South, on right to interfere with slavery within State limits; the great cause of the war, which all sensible and and, a little further on, he declares that "a practical honest men admit to be Slavery. For whereas the acknowledgment of the national authority would render the South wages the war on the plea that the North has war UNNECESSARY, and the war would AT ONCE CEASE. interfered and proposes still further to interfere with Here, then, we have a distinct avowal, from his ow her constitutional right to hold slaves, the Federal lips, that Abraham Lincoln "would restore the old Government has to this hour disclaimed all intention, Union with slavery." Can any thing, then, be said wish or right to interfere with the slave property or of him less than that he is a traitor, by even Mr. Hey-

The New York Tribune says that the Republi made haste to do all that they could do, under the Resolved, That the position and purpose of the Constitution, for slavery. They had even offered to Government remain essentially unchanged, and the introduce an article into the Constitution guaranteeing President so avows in his recent message to Con- the return of fugitive slaves; and President Lincoln gress. The Union with slaveholders, therefore, is would this day kill his fattest calf to feast the traitor still unbroken—the constitutional covenant with death ous South, if she would return to her allegiance is not yet annulled—the confederate agreement with hell still stands; and though, under the war power, against President Lincoln and his wife for their every slave might be immediately set free, not even most shameful and unwarrantable lack of sympathy the National Capital is yet cleansed of the abomi- with the nation in its distress, as evidenced by Mrs. nation of either slaveholding or slave-hunting; and Lincoln's late grand party at Washington, the gor in the army and navy, such commanders as Commo- geous splendor of which so completely monopolized dore Goldsborough and General Burnside are com- the pens of Washington correspondents at the time. plimenting North Carolina men-stealers on their President Lincoln and his wife feasting with traitors Christianity! and assuring them that in the North, and conspirators while the nation was in mourning the sacred obligations of the Christian character" are So we read it in history, that "Nero fiddled while pledged "in no manner or way to interfere with Rome was burning!" The whole nation must go their laws, constitutionally established, their institu- into mourning at the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln's son, tions of any kind whatever, their property of any and the arrangements for the celebration of Washing sort, or their usages in any respect," unless forced to ton's birthday must be suspended to pay a tribute of do so by some necessity which seems not yet to exist. respect to her grief; but never does the shadow of Resolved, That we must, therefore, as Abolition- her presence bless the lowly couch of the dying sol-

interpretation of the President's message. Ilis (Hey wood's) view of the document was the one enter by Congress. Mr. Hickman so understood it, and pronounced Mr. Lincoln's proposition "a fearful warsing to the South." The President says, virtually, is the South-" Take what you can get now, or by an

by we will refuse even that." Some further remarks were offered by Mr. Pillaba. ry, upon the general tenor of the message, in reply h Mr. Heywood, when the resolutions of the form were, on motion, adopted. Mr. Coombs's reso

were also taken up, read and adopted On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary trans mit a copy of the proceedings of this Conv. the publishers of the Boston Liberator, National Anti-

Slavery Standard, Cape Cod Republican, and Cape Col

Advocate, with the request to publish the sam On motion, adjourned size die EDWIN COOMBS, Secretary

DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN

Some of the readers of the Inquirer may re ber an item which appeared in your columns, es ed from the Boston Traveller, in which your corr ent gave some account of little "Daisy," a child who father was formerly a slave, and both w had African blood in their veins, though they, as well as their child, were so nearly white as with difficulty distinguished from their Anglo-Saxon neighbor Mrs. Peak, the mother of little Daisy, was except ingly well educated, having been sent to N schools for that purpose. She might readi separated herself from her despised race, her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus escaped on turnely. She would not do this, but refused, like Moses of old, to be considered as one of her people. oppressors, a choosing rather to suffer affliction with them, than to enjoy such sinful pleasure as forsaking them might afford. She devoted her time to the astruction. She married a slave, but together the bought his freedom. He became independent neans (the slaves cannot take care of themselve ou know!), owned two houses in Hampton, Va and one or two thousand dollars. She constant aught the colored people as far as possible, keepin private school in her own house—very private the aws of Virginia and their penalties required it to be norant slave was taught to read and write. el to their people. When Hampton was burned y the rebels, Mr. and Mrs. Peak lost their all in the flames. But she still continued her vocation a teacher, and opened a free school for the contraband in the little red cottage where they found a resing place. Teaching in a cold room—the best her mean could afford—some consumptive tendencies were de veloped, and she soon was laid on the bed of sicknes. But she continued her usefulness and gathered the children about her bed, and taught the prayed with her at her request. It was a pleasant day, that last earthly day of hers, and particularly pleasant in her sick-room. She asked her friend sing two hymns which are in our book of "Am Melodies," and which she loved especially. One is entitled, "Homeward Bound," and its last verse is

"Into the harbor of heaven now we glide We're home at last, home at last. Softly we drift on the bright silver tide; We're home at last, home at last. Glory to God! all our dangers are o'er, We stand secure on the glorified shore; Praise be to God! we will shout everme We're home at last, home at last."

The other hymn seemed significant of the "rest" to e enjoyed in that glorified "home," which thought one whose life had been so full of trial as had Mrs. Peak's, it is not wonderful should be a sweet and comforting one. It speaks of rest in the final home, even to those who had been slaves, as ha been her husband and most of her associ even for the despised people of color to whom sh was allied by some slender tie of blood, which, slen der as it was, she was neither ashamed of nor wouldeny, but felt the obligation it imposed to labor it her oppressed and scorned race Yet, doubtles, she often found comfort from the sentiment white these lines contained, and which were favorites will her in her last sickness:

"In the Christian home in glory,
There remains a land of rest;
There my Savior's gone before me,
To fulfil my soul's request.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming,
There is rest for the weary. There is rest for the weary, There is rest for the weary, There is rest for you."

Just at midnight, on all the ships in Hampton Roads, and which are so near us that the cry of shipboard is distinctly heard on shore, the watchman ried aloud, as usual, "Twelve o'clock, and all's w The sound penetrated the sick chamber, and the dying invalid, apparently, heard it. She smild sweetly, and then breathed her last sigh, and caered upon that "rest for the weary," midnight's earthly gloom for the radiant noon of

Fortress Monroe. [Rev. A. B. Fuller.] For another tribute to the memory of Mrs. Peak, e our poetical department.]

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